The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Admiral Farragut the Guest of the Kings of Denmark and Greece.

Acknowledgment of the Congressional Resolutions on Cretan Affairs.

A North German Consulate to be Established in New-York.

Continued Arrests of Fenian Emissaries in Ireland.

DENMARK.

Honors to Admiral Farragut and the United States Squadron.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The United States European Squadron, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, is still lying in this harbor. A superb entertainment was given yesterday at the Royal palace in honor of the Admiral and the American Minister, Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, by the Kings of Denmark and Greece. Speeches of welcome to the distinguished guests were made by both Sovereigns, and were responded to in a fitting manner.

King GEORGE, of Greece, in his remarks, alluded to the action of the American Congress in reference to Cretan affairs, and expressed his grateful acknowledgment for the sympathy shown by that body for the suffering Christians of the Island of Crete, in the resolutions passed at its recent session.

The greatest friendship toward the United States was exhibited by all present, among whom were the most noted men of the Kingdom.

PRUSSIA.

A North German Consulate to be Established in New-York.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The North German Parliament has agreed to a bill for the establishment of a Consulate in New-York, and the appointment of a representative of the interests of the Confederation will shortly be made.

King William to Visit South Germany.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21.

King WILLIAM, of Prussia, has determined upon a tour through South Germany, and will, during his journey, visit the Sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden.

IRELAND.

Arrest of Suspected Fenian Emissaries.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Arrests of suspected Fenian Emissaries continue in this city. The latest apprehension is that of JAMES WALTON, who is supposed to be from the United States, and an agent of the Fenian Brotherhood. He has been imprisoned, and will soon be examined on a charge of treason.

The Atlantic Cable of 1866 Repaired.

HEART'S CONTENT, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The Atlantic Cable of 1866 was repaired yesterday under the direction of Sir SAMUEL CANNING, and is now in good working order.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21—Noon.

Consols opened at 94 11-16 for money.

American Securities are nominally unchanged, as no quotations have been received by Atlantic Cable from New-York.

United States Five-Twenties	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77
Erie Railway Shares	41½

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21—3 P. M.

Consols stronger at 94 13-16 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—We are still without telegraphic advices from America, and the following quotations are made without reference to the state of the New-York market:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77
Erie Railway Shares	42
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 21—3 P. M.

United States Bonds, 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 21—Noon.

COTTON.—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅜d.
Middling Orleans	9⅝d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opened steady at the closing quotations of yesterday, but Corn has receded 3 d., and is now quoted at 41s. 6d. ℘ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat firm at 13s. 8d. ℘ cental for California White. Barley, 5s. 3d. ℘ bushel for American. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℘ bushel for Canadian and American. Peas, 44s. ℘ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The market for provisions of all kinds opens quiet. Beef, 147s. 6d., ℘ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Lard, 51s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. ℘ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 8s. ℘ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for Medium American. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Petroleum 10d. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for refined. Clover Seed, 41s. ℘ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21—Noon.

Sugar opened steady at 25s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Crude Linseed, 68s. 6d. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Sept. 21—Noon.

PETROLEUM—The market opens firm; Standard White is quoted at 55 francs ℘ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 21—3 P. M.

COTTON.—The market continued quiet throughout the day, but the transactions exceeded the noon estimate by 2,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅜d.
Middling Orleans	9⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up fully 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm at the opening prices. Corn, 41s. 6d. Wheat, 13s. 8d. for California white. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market has been irregular during the day. Beef closed 2s. 6d. lower; the quotation for Extra Prime Mess is 145s. ℘ bbl. American Lard has advanced 3d., closing at 51s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Pork steady at 71s. ℘ bbl. Bacon, 42s 6d. ℘ cwt. Cheese, 53s. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum has advanced ½d. ℘ gallon, closing at 1s. 5½d.; Spirits steady at 10d. ℘ gallon. Resin, common, 8s., and medium 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21—3 P. M.

There is no change whatever to report in the London markets. Sugar closed steady at 25s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 10.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen Sept. 7, and Southampton Sept. 10, reached this port last night. The *Bellona* from London, arrived simultaneously.

The news by the *Bremen* is two days later than that received by the *Russia*.

The *Court Journal* says that according to recent arrangements the Court will return from the North on Oct. 19.

The preparations for the Abyssinian expedition are being actively carried on. The *Crocodile* has embarked the Second Battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles for Calcutta. A telegram from Constantinople states that the news of the liberation of the Abyssinian captives, which was current in Maratz, and was published in the Levant *Herald*, as having been received at the British Embassy, is now contradicted by that paper.

The Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial have arrived at Biarritz in perfect health.

The Marquis DE MOUSTIER has gone to the Department of Doubs.

The *Epoque* and *Liberte* publish comments upon the speech delivered by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Baden Diet. The *Epoque* pronounces this speech a war-cry from Germany. The *Liberte* says the language used by the Grand Duke leaves open no means of retreat, and adds that a choice must be made, and promptly, between reknitting the alliance of France with Prussia and Italy, or going to war without hesitation or delay, with Germany placing herself wholly under King WILLIAM of Prussia.

The *Etendard* states that GARIBALDI, on his way to Geneva, was entertained at Belgirate, in Piedmont, by the Prussian Minister at the Italian Court.

The Queen of Prussia had received a visit from the Prince of Wales at Baden.

Mr. BANCROFT, the United States Minister, will return to Berlin from Dresden.

The elections to the North German Parliament effect no material change in the composition of the Parliament.

Five Arab horses, a present from the Sultan to the King of Prussia, have arrived at Berlin.

A telegram from Madrid says that a Royal decree has been issued, commuting the punishment of the participators in the recent insurrection from death to penal servitude. The reopening of the Cortes is announced to be held on Oct. 11.

A dispatch from Vienna announces that the Hungarian delegates have delivered a reply to the proposals of the Austrian members of the Conference on common affairs in refutation of the views entertained by the latter on the question respecting the portion of the public expenses to be borne by Hungary. The *Debatte* asserts that the Hungarian delegates refuse to accept the direct taxes as a basis for the Hungarian portion, and demand that the gross income of both halves of the Empire from direct and indirect taxes should be taken as the basis for the portions to be contributed by Hungary and Austria toward the public expense.

The Emperor and Baron VON BEUST have both returned to town. A decision on the impending questions is expected immediately.

It is asserted that HERR BEKE, the Finance Minister, has tendered his resignation on account of differences with the Conference of Hungarian delegates.

The *Debatte*, in an article refuting certain disquieting rumors, states that an understanding exists between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries with reference to the questions of customs, commerce and indirect taxation.

The cholera is increasing in Rome. "It is observed," says the *Times'* correspondent, "that the malady is 'fulminante' carrying off those attacked in a very short time leaving them nearly black." In Albano, cholera is worse than ever; the writer says that the plague has broken out there.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Turkish troops are concentrating on the borders of the Principalities owing to the agitation in Servia.

The Porte has given a negative reply to the demands made by the Foreign Embassies relative to Crete.

Cholera has broken out virulently in Teheran.

A few cases of cholera have occurred in Malta. Foul bills of health have been issued and the mail and merchant steamers touching at Valetta refuse to communicate with the shore.

The London *Times* says: "The steamship *Java* has made a most wonderful run across the Atlantic and averaged 14 knots. If this is not the greatest speed ever attained it is nevertheless a most astonishing trip, and accomplished without the slightest discomfort to the passengers, the ship carrying topgallant sails during the whole of the time she was under canvas, and never rolling sufficiently to cause any inconvenience even to the passengers. This ship ran a distance of 2,184 knots, viz.: from the wharf at Halifax to the Fastnet light—in 156 hours 18 minutes."

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Its Triennial Celebration—The Classical and Operatic Selections—Sketch of the City and its Residents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The great Musical Festival, held once in three years in Birmingham, is an older institution than Fourth of July in America. The first one was held in 1768, and lasted three days. The population of Birmingham was at that time less than 40,000; the receipts of the Festival were £800, and the profits £300. This year the Festival lasted four days, the receipts are £14,000, and the profits will be about £6,000, which go to the support of the General Hospital. Excepting politics and religious controversies, this Festival appears to be the sole excitement of Birmingham life. For a year and a half it is looked forward to with pleasant anticipations, and for an equal period it furnishes happy memories. It seems as interesting to the great mass of the people who gather outside the Town Hall to see the company come and go, and hear the chorusses through the windows, as to the upper three thousand who are able to pay for guinea secured, or half-guinea unsecured places, or fifteen and eight shillings for the evening performances.

The Town Hall, in which the Festivals are held, is a stately building, the principal room being 145 feet long, 65 feet wide, 65 high, with one of the largest organs in England at one end, and a gallery, narrow at the sides and deep at the end, opposite the organ. The orchestra on this occasion was filled with a band of about two hundred performers and a remarkably good chorus of three hundred singers. In a recent letter I quoted some one who says that chorus-singers are ugly. This is not the case with the chorus-singers at the Birmingham Festival. I have seldom seen, in any assemblage, a larger proportion of beauty than in the feminine department. Mr. COSTA brought down the best part of the orchestra from London, with Mr. SAINTON for first violin, and it was as perfect as could be desired. For singers we had the great TITIENS, Madame LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, Madam SAINTON-DOLBY, Madame PATEY-WHYTOCK and our latest bright particular star, the successor of JENNY LIND, with the prestige of Parisian success in addition—the NILSSON, who took all hearts by storm. For men, SIMS REEVES, Mr. SAUTLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WEISS and Madame ARABELLA GODDARD on the piano-forte.

There were eight grand performances four: mornings devoted to religious music, four evenings to a mixture of religious and secular. Each performance lasted from three to four hours. Including the necessary rehearsals, the orchestra and chorus must have worked more than ten hours a day, to say nothing of the previous months of preparation. The opening performance was MENDELSSOHN's "Elijah," first produced at the Festival of 1846, when the composer came to England expressly to conduct its performance. Mr. WEISS, a very solid basso, who personated the Prophet Elijah with a glossy black moustache, lilac gloves and a white waistcoat, was highly complimented by the Mayor of Birmingham as the best possible impersonation of the Prophet. The "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," and "Judas Maccabeus," of HANDEL, are among the stock pieces of the Festival, to whose solos and choruses the English listen with perpetual and unfailing delight. HANDEL is to Englishmen in music what SHAKESPEARE is in the drama, only HANDEL draws immense houses and SHAKESPEARE does not. And the choruses of HANDEL are certainly very grand, as many of the solos are as surely destable. The additional accompaniments of MOZART, COSTA, &c., to fit them for the capacities of modern orchestras are a great improvement upon the somewhat bald origirals. Besides HANDEL and MENDELSSOHN, two German composers whom the English have adopted, we had cantatas from two English composers—BARNETT's "Woman of Samaria," and BENEDICT's "St. Cecilia"—the composer of each conducting its performance. And no man of musical genius could wish to bring out a work adapted to such a festival under more favorable conditions, for there was the best band, the best singers, the best chorus, and an immense and most appreciating audience gathered from all England.

It was an imposing spectacle. The front centre of the gallery opposite the orchestra was occupied by the President of the Festival Committee, Earl BEAUCHAMP, who was surrounded by a noble and aristocratic company of Lords spiritual and temporal, members of Parliament and fair ladies. The fresh Summer toilets were beautiful, and nothing could be prettier than the present style of bonnets—the lightest possible headdress for a morning assemblage. The whole centre of the house, in fact, owing to the high prices, was filled with a well-dressed assemblage, with a charming preponderance of the sex which has the monopoly of beauty, grace and elegance.

The morning performance being dedicated to sacred music—or sacred words set to music—no applause is permitted—a regulation which must be annoying to the performers. I could not understand how they would manage an *encore;* but Earl BEAUCHAMP, (whom, with a true English perversity in pronunciation, they call Beechum,) sitting in the centre of the front seat in the gallery, gives the signal for repetition, which, however, is not always complied with; Mr. SIMS REEVES being capricious enough at times to disobey an Earl, as well as disappoint a public. He has just been mulcted in $7,500 damages for refusing to fill an engagement at Drury Lane. This puritanical prohibition of expressions of satisfaction is as hard upon the audience as upon the singers. for an occasional round of hearty applause is a real relief in a four-hours' performance. At times also the prohibition is not only painful but nonsensical. Why forbid us to applaud, for example, such a passage as "O, all ye people, clap your hands!"

I shall not inflict upon you any lengthened criticism of HANDEL's "Messiah," which my father took me to hear for the first time as performed by the Boston Handel and Hayden Society in 1824, where, as long as I kept awake, I gazed in great wonder at "four and twenty fiddlers all in a row," led by that admirable *chef d'orchestra*, Signor OSTINELLI, long the leader at the Tremont Theatre. The two works to which I gave special attention were novelties—the "St. Cecilia" of Mr. BENEDICT, and the "Solemn Mass" in G of GOUNOD. The "St. Cecilia" is a graceful, melodious and charming rendering of the legend of the martyrdom of the musical Saint. It has a regular story and strong dramatic interest, and its climax, where the dying hymn of "St. Cecilia" admirably sung by Mme. TITIENS, mingles with the chorus of a choir of angels, is one of the finest and most thrilling musical effects I ever heard. GOUNOD's mass could scarcely have been better performed. CHRISTINE NILSSON sang in it with a fire and a fervor, a purity and breadth, which filled every one with admiration. The instrumentation is solid and superb and the choral crescendos, of which great use is made, produce the grandest effects. I do not consider GOUNOD as the greatest of composers, but he put his best work into his religious compositions, and this is true of nearly all great musicians, so that the best music in the world is to be found in the masses of the last three centuries, and it was well worth a journey to Birmingham to hear GOUNOD's mass performed with the power of such singers, chorus and orchestra.

The fact that a mass should be selected as one of the religious pieces to be performed at this great national festival is also significant. At a signal from Earl BEAUCHAMP, the whole house rose at the *sanctus*, and stood during its performance. In a manner peculiar, I believe, to French masses, the *Domine non sum dignus* was sung, alternating with the repetitions of the *Agnus Dei*, and produced an excellent effect in this solemn and pathetic conclusion of a most beautiful performance.

The second half of each evening's performance was made up of a selection of classic and operatic music, but it was more operatic than classic. The audience was in evening dress and in excellent humor. So were the singers. SIMS REEVES looked rosy and luminous after a good dinner, and was ready for any number of encores, and the little NILSSON, glittering all over with some sort of lustrous diamond spray, in the most coquettish of costumes, sparkled like champagne, and sung as she only can the brilliant staccatto roulades from the *Zauberflote*, and the passionate arias of *La Traviata*. NILSSON is not pretty like PATTI. She has a homely Swedish face, not unlike JENNY LIND's, but more regular, which lights and warms up with a bright gleam and a rosy glow, like snowy peaks at sunrise, or an iceberg wafted into southern seas. To think that a few years ago she was singing at country fairs, and fiddling for dancing peasants in her homely Fatherland! But now, though hearty and impulsive, she has the impress of thorough education and refinement, and her music-teacher is worthy of the distinction just conferred upon him by the King of Sweden, himself an artist as well as appreciator of art. I could not but remark the perfection with which she pronounced her Latin, Italian and French, and her English also has but the slightest tinge of a foreign accent, while to Mme. TITIENS such a word as "strength" was a simple impossibility. She barely got half through it, and skipped the remainder.

Looking over the immense, brilliant and distinguished audience on the last morning of the Festival, who should I see in the very centre of the hall but ELIHU BURRITT, who could scarcely be more appropriately placed than as American Consul among all the learned and unlearned blacksmiths of Birmingham. He sat alone, still and expressionless as a statue, with no appearance of enjoying the music, but that of a representative man who had a duty to perform and meant to do it. He ought to have been with the other notabilities in the President's gallery; but Birmingham is a rough diamond of a place, sadly needing polish, and the last one in the world where the social claims of a modest man are likely to be attended to.

Splendid and magnificent as were the audience and music at this Festival, I confess that the spectacle outside the Town Hall was even more interesting to me. The numbers were far greater, rising at times, I judge, to 20,000 persons. They came early and stayed late. The doors opened at 10 A. M. and at 7 P. M., but the outside audience gathered still earlier. Many brought programmes and the books containing the music. The solos of NILSSON and TITIENS, and all the *forte* passages in the overtures and choruses could be heard with considerable distinctness. This crowd, varying, doubtless, in the individuals that composed it, kept its place from Tuesday morning until Friday night. The crowd that gathered at 7 o'clock in the evening to see the procession of carriages arrive, was still there at midnight, and once or twice until nearly 1 o'clock.

I have written enough of the Festival, such a musical four-days' meeting as it might be well to introduce in some of the larger cities in America. It could readily be done in Boston, New-York or Philadelphia—perhaps in Cincinnati, St. Louis or Chicago; and if got up for some worthy charity, and with a spirited and liberal management, it might succeed, though I doubt if Americans would be willing to pay the prices commonly asked in this country.

Birmingham is not a beautiful town. Few places in the world can be uglier. The streets are generally mean, except a few in the centre of the town where there are handsome public buildings and stately warehouses, and in the suburbs, which are filled with the residences of the wealthier inhabitants. For the rest, it looks grimy and dilapidated. Whole streets built up with dwelling-houses are converted into workshops. Square miles bristle with tall chimneys and roar with forges and machinery. The mass of the people are as careless of their own appearance as of that of their streets and dwellings. Nowhere in England have I seen so many ragged, grimy, unbeautiful people. It is a town of the great unwashed. The crowd that fills the street is fresh from the anvil. It is a city of smiths. "See that your hands are clean," is a notice put up at the doors of the reading rooms.

But the amount and variety of the industry of Birmingham makes it a wonderful place. In the age of ELIZABETH it echoed with the noise of anvils. In the time of CHARLES I. they made an abundance of swords, and the trade of gunmaking was added at the Restoration. Now it is difficult to even enumerate the chief trades of Birmingham. In brass alone there are 10,000 workers, making hundreds of articles. Thousands work in iron and steel, making everything, from steam engines and artillery, to chains, buckles and bead-work. One house made two thousand tons of steel wire for the Atlantic telegraph. Ornamental steel goods are made in great quantities. Here is made the best glass in England, and in immense quantity and variety. I can send you a hogshead of glass eyes for dolls, or fifty hogsheads of glass beads of a hundred varieties. Five millions of pounds of glass are made in a year, employing 1,500 furnace-men, cutters, embossers, gilders, engravers and painters. The largest chandeliers in the world, which are sent to Egypt, Turkey and India, and the finest painted windows for churches are made in Birmingham. Of guns, Birmingham, with the aid of its American machinery can turn out a million stand a year. Several large houses are engaged in the manufacture of bronzes and porcelain. Silver ware and electro-plated ware is a very large manufacture; and thin as they spread the precious metals they use up every year 3,000 ounces of gold and 40,000 ounces of silver. Six thousand hands are making buttons. *Papier-maché* goods, inlaid with mother-of-pearl and alloys of aluminum, are sent all over the world. The persons engaged in the manufacture of jewelry number 7,500, and they work up precious stones and metals to the extent of about $8,000,000 per annum. GILLOTT, MITCHELL, HUGHES and other noted steel-pen manufacturers have their works at Birmingham, using up ten tons of steel a week, of which is made over 14,000,000 pens. Some of these are sold as high as $3 a gross—some as low as three cents; that is, they sell you for three cents 144 pens, each of which has passed through twelve distinct processes in the manufacture. The millions of grosses of pins made yearly employ about 1,000 "hands" and vast quantities of machinery; 130,000 gross of wood screws a week employ 1,600 persons and steam engines of 1,000 horse-power, and use up 5,000 tons of wire a year. Volumes might be—volumes have been—written on the trades of Birmingham, which employ not far from 200,000 people—for I judge from what I have seen that at least two-thirds of the entire population are engaged in active industry.

Wages in Birmingham range from 12 to 30 shillings a week. Labor is subdivided to the last point of subdivision. The boy learns one process, and does it all his life for what will barely support existence. A back house—one built on the rear of a lot—lets for 3s. 6d. a week; a front house for 4 or 5 shillings. Thousands of children grow up in ignorance, and the standard of intelligence is such that a fellow like MURPHY, who preaches a rabid no-Popery with the Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other, becomes, for a time at least, a popular hero; and the Mormons have several places of worship and have made numerous converts.

It must be said, however, that great efforts have been made, and are still making, to raise the standard of popular intelligence in this curious and interesting town. There is an admirable free reference library and reading-room in the centre of the town, and five free lending libraries in various sections, with well-supplied, free news-rooms. There are also large and valuable proprietary libraries. The fact, however, that nearly half the children in Birmingham are growing up in ignorance, and are in a fair way of being called upon to vote for members of Parliament without having learned their letters, shows how much is still to be done for popular education.

As might be expected from the character of the people, a majority are Dissenters. Long ago the Church of England seems to have considered the poor and ignorant not worth keeping. Left to themselves, they found other teachers. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and, to some extent, the Mormons have cultivated this neglected field. A gentleman who sat beside me during the performance of GOUNOD's mass, called my attention to the number of Roman Catholic priests present; but I am not sure that some of them were not Anglican Ritualists, who are a very close imitation. There are, however, a large Catholic cathedral and five or six Catholic chapels at Birmingham. I asked my neighbor what proportion of the Catholics were Irish. He thought about one-third—the rest were either old English Catholics or converts. There are six Unitarian chapels, a dozen or more Independent, about the same number of Baptist, twenty Methodist, four Presbyterian, several Mormon, Irvingite, Swedenborgian, Plymouth Brethren, &c., &c. In fact, they seem to enjoy as many different kinds of religion as they carry on manufactures in Birmingham—a perfect free trade in piety, so that any man who can get people to accept him as a religious teacher, opens his chapel as he would open his shop. Thus Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, the eminent lecturer, has an elegant chapel called the Church of the Saviour, and a congregation of persons who do not even pretend to agree in theological doctrines. "Its members do not think that agreement of intellectual conviction is the true basis of Christian union, which should be moral and spiritual, not dogmatic." So they agree to disagree with each other and admire Mr. DAWSON—holding the unity of the faith to be a matter of no consequence. This differs somewhat from apostolic requirement, but then—

"They didn't know everything down in Judee."

Birmingham, in the smoke and grease of its workshops, grew up without public squares or gardens, or any open spaces but its church yards. Of late years the suburbs were being so built over, that there was no longer any space for fresh air or recreation within a reasonable distance. A public subscription and the town council have within a few years purchased an Elizabethan mansion and small park around it for a popular resort. The fine old mansion, Aston Hall, built in the reign of JAMES I., and which sheltered CHARLES I., and was cannonaded by the Roundheads, who left the marks of their cannon balls on the oak staircase, is fitted up as a museum, and the grounds are a public pleasure garden. A band plays under the trees on Summer afternoons, and the people picnic on the grass, or carry their provisions into the first and second class refreshment rooms, where they can buy tea and ginger beer. The price of a cup of tea and plate of bread and butter, first-class, is three-pence; in the second class it is of course cheaper. Mansion, trees, prospect and air are very fine. The grounds, the accommodations and the people offer room for improvement.

Birmingham is largely shut out of America by protection, but the competition of France and Germany is far worse than that, for it threatens to deprive her of the market of the world. French and German cheap goods compete in the very shops of Birmingham with her own manufactures. Even the cheap jewelry cases in the market place are half filled with German articles. What Birmingham wants is education; education in science and in taste. Her greatest want, perhaps, in a commercial point of view, is æsthetic culture. She should have not only a musical festival once in three years, with guinea and half guinea tickets, and a fine art exhibition at a shilling, but free galleries of art always open, and schools of art for her whole artisan population. Her streets should be made beautiful; every public building, and every private residence should educate the eye to the perception of beauty. Now, even Aston Hall is filled with uncouth and barbarous curiosities, instead of works of art that would have a refining and beautifying influence.

Every artisan of Paris has free admission, week days and Sundays, to all the treasures of the great national museums, the Louvre, the Luxembourg, Versailles, &c. The Annual Fine Art Exhibition is always free on Sundays. There is a world of art and beauty all around him. In all this England is behind, and Birmingham, for such a manufacturing centre, is wretchedly deficient. The consequence is that in works requiring æsthetic training, English manufacturers, as a rule, are obliged either to copy Continental models or employ foreign artists. The need of England is education—the special need of manufacturing England is education in science and art, in order and beauty.

MONADNOCK.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND CONGRESS.

A British View of the Situation.

From the London Times, Sept. 9.

* * * President JOHNSON's fatal mistake has always been the belief that in a time of peace he could exercise the same sway which was permitted to Mr. LINCOLN in time of war. He resisted the attempt of Congress to regain its former prerogatives, and the result has been that the Legislature has not only obtained back its own, but swallowed up all the constitutional privileges of the Executive. The President is now, and will probably henceforth be, nothing more than the nominal Executive, *the real power being absorbed by Congress*. When the President is in entire accord with the majority he will probably be allowed some liberty of action, but when he has alienated the ruling party from him, as Mr. JOHNSON has done, he is reduced to an ignominious position. He is checked in every movement, and his subordinates are his masters. The power which he was created to revise can negative his every act. He has to fill an office which has ceased to be regarded with respect, and the responsibility of which can no longer be rewarded with honor. His office being thus degraded, what can be anticipated from the efforts which the President is making to give it the authority and distinction which belonged to it in the early days of the Federation? Mr. JOHNSON believes himself to be sheltered by an instrument now of comparatively small validity, and which is by the will of the people displaced by the legislation of Congress. Both Houses have agreed that the work of reconstructing the South belongs exclusively to them, and whenever the President interposes they inflict still more rigorous measures upon the excluded States. The five Military Districts were the *direct fruits of the President's injudicious attempts to insist upon his own plan of restoration*. We see that he is now involved in a fresh quarrel by his persistent removal of the officers placed by Congress in command over the South. SHERIDAN and SICKLES have been ordered from their posts, and Mr. JOHNSON—a little unfairly, as it seems to us—has endeavored to drag Gen. GRANT into his own troubles by charging him with the execution of these orders. GRANT has already suffered greatly in the estimation of the Republican Party by the apparent countenance he has given to the Presiden—first by making a report nearly two years ago which is held to be too favorable to the South; next by attending the Cabinet meetings; and, lastly, by consenting to take Mr. STANTON's office, and thus enabling the President to transpose the military commands. The favorite Northern General has listened to the rebukes and reproaches showered upon him with characteristic impassiveness; but his friends have at last convinced him that he cannot afford to trifle any longer with the sentiment of the people. He has found out that a man may be ruined by silence as well as by imprudent speech, and that though some may construe his reserve into a mark of wisdom, the majority believe it to be a proof that he is opposed to the popular cause. Thus urged, Gen. GRANT has written a letter to the President, in which he earnestly protested against the removal of SHERIDAN, and followed it up some days afterwards, according to the telegraphic news, by positively refusing to carry out a subsequent order. This result would not be likely to deter the President from continuing the development of that *singular hallucination which he calls his "policy."* He probably anticipated GRANT's revolt, and is only surprised that it did not occur before. Short-sighted indeed must be the public officer who identifies himself with *so desperate a cause as that of the President*. Mr. JOHNSON will fight on still, in conformity with his instincts, and also, we fully believe, with the dictates of his conscience. Blow after blow is struck at his office, and he still uses the language of a ruler in the possession of great, though limited powers. He still acts as though the people were enthusiastically with him, and as if the elections of last Autumn had given him a majority. Mr. JOHNSON will be a belligerent to the last, and there is something in his dogged obstinacy and "pluck" not wholly displeasing to the American people. He answers GRANT in a spirit which is a fresh challenge to Congress. That body separates from time to time after dealing what it believes to be a last effectual blow at the occupant of the White House, but it has scarcely gone home before the President is up again undoing its work, and sending another blast of defiance after them. SHERIDAN's course, which is applauded by the people, he denounces as "one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of the Government or the nature of free institutions." For himself, he goes over the ground we are all familiar with, and contends that the Constitution alone is his rule and guide. "The Constitution," he says is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes." We shall not discuss once more *the fallacy which underlies this sentence*, and which ignores the palpable facts that the will of the people is law even when it transgresses the letter of the Constitution. Any other man in President JOHNSON's position would have perceived months ago that these are not days in which to exact a strict interpretation of an instrument which the nation has outgrown. GRANT has probably won back the good-will of some of his admirers by his letter, but he is too moderate in his opinions to gain the united suffrages of the Republican Party. It may easily happen that fresh events may arise before the Presidential election of 1868 which will give him an immense advantage over all the other candidates; but one thing is certain, that the next President will find the work of reconstruction still undone. The full success of the Republican Party might probably lead to greater moderation in the Legislature, and as this seems likely to be the turn events will take, the final choice of candidates will be a matter of scarcely less interest here than on the other side of the Atlantic. *The sooner the country is completely settled the better will it be for the rest of the world*, even if only for commercial considerations. We may venture to hope that *the next two years will not be thrown away as the last have been.*

Arrival of Steamships.

The steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, from Liverpool Sept. 10 and Queenstown Sept. 11, arrived at this port early this morning

The steamship *Iowa*, (Br.) Capt. HEDDERWICK, from Glasgow and Londonderry, 7th inst., with merchandise and 472 passengers to FRANCIS MACDONALD & Co., also arrived to-day.

The steamship *Cleopatra*, Capt. ROGERS, from Savannah Sept. 17, with merchandise and passengers to MURRAY, FERRIS & Co., reached this port to-day. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

SEPT. 21.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—Emil Kisgart and wife, Harr Remnsham, Gustav Volzer, Alvin Robyn and child, Charles Cuno, Ernst Bremermann, Anton Albers, Robert Otto and family, Albert Janssen, Mr. and Mrs. Marin and child, Alfred Landsberg and sister, Jessa Grunebaum and sister, Auguste Liebermann and child, Anna Muller, James Morrison, David Morrison, Charles Grossmann, Geschwister Mallingrodt, Emilie Callin and sister, H. Winter and wife, Henriette Mayer, H. Mayer, Rosa Kuhn, R. W. Becker, Otto Loyd, Ernest Loyd, Richard Loyd, H. Schumaker, R. Peake, Marie Peake, Josephine Rose, J. Williams, Helen Rundell, Lorette Post, J. Bernh. F. Schmidt, Barbara Hohn, C. Seibt, B. Eber, Louise Rupp, M. Reuse, W. Albers, Sophie Wilkens, Louise Scherer, H. Burchmann, H. J. Meier and wife, J. Reisinger, H. Reinhard, M. Holmken and child, Otto Fischer, F. Entelmann and family, Johannes Geiser, H. Albers, Helene Hoey, F. J. Rosche, Isidor Levi, B. Bumann, F. Hildebrand, K. Muller, F. Lernin, C. H. Steinmetz, H. Lilendorf, Johannes Neumann, Johannes Frick, C. Schaub, S. R. Rugg, S. Bokstein, J. Ehrlich, Mathilde Metzger, D. Engert, H. Rosenberg, Marie Kuck and sister, Moritz Furth, F. Scharlach, C. Guerincan, R. Schirmer, Laurette Gesler and sister, Ledia Vosel, G. Fleischmann, and others in steerage.

SEPT. 21.—*In Steamer Iowa, from Glasgow.*—Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Humfested and family, Miss Burkie, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Waddle, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Young and family, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dansett, Mr. Auchinglass, Mr. and Mrs. Flint, Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Householder, Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith and family, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Sweet, Mr. Dobbie, Mr. Hatton, Mr. Winter, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Christie, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Westwood and family, Mr. Allman, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Gaskin, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Gallaher, Mr. Toseen and 336 in the steerage.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Great Fire at St. Pierre—Two Hundred Houses Destroyed.

ST. PIERRE, (Miguelon,) N. F., Thursday, Sept. 17.

This place has been visited with a terrible fire. It broke out last night, and the flames spread with the greatest rapidity, and before they could be subdued no less than two hundred houses were destroyed, with nearly all their contents. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The telegraph office was swept away by the flames, and the Governor forthwith ordered another to be opened in its place.

The total amount of the loss cannot yet be definitely ascertained, but it must be very large.

Everything is being done to afford relief to those who have been burned out of house and home.

CANADA.

Disorderly Proceedings in London, Ontario.

LONDON, Ontario, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Hon. Mr. CARLING and RUFUS STEPHENSON, members for Kent, and others, who were returning from an electioneering tour west, were mobbed on their arrival at the station last night. Brickbats and other missiles were thrown, and fears were entertained that the disorderly demonstration would result in a serious riot. Some of the parties assailed took refuge in an adjoining hotel. One man's face was badly burned by a torch being thrust into it.

Parliament Prorogued.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The official *Gazette* to-day contains an order proroguing Parliament of the Dominion until the 2d of November. The Parliament of the Province of Quebec is prorogued until the 4th of November.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 31 per cent.

A Government Candidate Elected to the House of Commons.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Hon. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, a prominent member of the Government party, was to-day elected for the House of Commons.

Trial of Citizens of North Carolina—Visit of Gen. Zeilin to the Gosport Navy-yard.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Friday, Sept. 20.

A military court, composed of the following officers, has been in session for some time at Raleigh, N. C., trying several of the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C., for the alleged killing of a colored man named BEEBE: Col. J. V. Bourford, Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. P. Johnson, Capt. Remington, Lieut. C. E. Hargous; Lieut. Robert Avery, Judge-Advocate. Messrs. T. C. FULLER and R. H. BATTLE appeared for the prisoners, and E. G. HAYWOOD, Esq., for the Government. The findings of the court have not yet been made known. Meanwhile, three of the prisoners, named FOLGER, WATKINS and POWERS have been sent to Fort Macon.

Gen. JACOB ZEILIN, who holds the highest rank in the American Marine Corps, paid a visit to the Gosport Navy-yard yesterday, and being the special guest of Commodore MCKELTY, was received with all the courtesy and respect due his distinguished rank. The receiving ship *New-Hampshire* saluted the General with eleven guns, and the entire marine battalion turned out in full dress for inspection. The barracks of Col. BROOME, the marine officer of the yard, and the frigate *St. Lawrence*, were visited and inspected, as well as every other department connected with the yard.

The Saratoga Homicide—Kirtley Convicted of Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 21.

WILLIAM J. KIRTLEY, the billiard-marker at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, who shot and killed J. THEODORE JONES, a deputy County Jail keeper, of Hudson, N. J., on the 25th of August last, was on Thursday last put upon his trial on an indictment for murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Ballston. The case was given to the jury on Friday. The jury, which had been out all night, came in this morning with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Virginia State Convention Nominations.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Sept. 21.

The first nominations by the Republicans for the State Convention were made to-day in Hanover County. They were WM. JAMES, late Revenue Collector, and JOHN B. CRENSHAW, a Quaker minister.

The city politicians are holding meetings to make nominations. All the names so far publicly mentioned are those of persons who have become residents since the war closed.

The Virginia Elections—Separate Polls for White and Colored Voters.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Gen. SCHOFIELD this morning issued an order that ballots of white and colored voters at the coming election be taken separately. In every district of five hundred voters three persons shall assist the registering officer in receiving votes, and, where more than five hundred votes, six persons shall assist—all being previously sworn to impartially discharge the duties, and selected from among the registered voters of the district.

Destruction of Extensive Iron Works by Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The works of the Mount Hope Iron Company, situated in Somerset, on Taunton River, were destroyed by fire this morning. The buildings covered nearly three acres of ground, and included a foundry, machine-shop, rolling-mill, nail-mill and office. The steam engines and machinery were of great value. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. About two-thirds of the loss is covered by insurance. The establishment gave employment to 250 men.

Yellow Fever in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The epidemic is abating here from exhaustion of material. The number of interments this week was sixty-nine. The disease is desolating the chief towns of the interior of the State, whither nurses have been dispatched. The Howard Association have issued an earnest remonstrance against the return of unacclimated persons to this city. A ship-load of emigrants arrived here, but they have not been permitted to land.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The number of fever interments for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning was sixty-four.

The *Picayune* of to-day says the disease is wider spread, and the number of cases much greater than during the epidemic of 1853, but owing to the milder type of the disease, the mortality is comparatively small.

Important Patent Decision in Maine.

SACO, Me., Saturday, Sept. 21.

In the United States Supreme Court the great patent suit, brought against one of the principal cotton manufacturing companies in New-England by WOODMAN & SHAW, owners of the Woodman patent for self-stripping cotton cards, and which was referred, by consent of the parties, has been decided in favor of the complainants, thereby fully sustaining the Woodman patent. This decision, which is final, is one of the most important ever given in the country, the patents in question having been in liquidation for over twelve years, and immense interests being involved.

Three Persons Drowned Near Millstone, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 21.

JOHN STAATS, a respectable farmer, living in this vicinity, his wife, and a Miss SUYDAM, were all drowned in the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near Millstone, last evening.

They were going to a neighbor's, and the night being very dark, it is supposed the horse took fright and backed into the canal.

Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 21.

There was a desperate struggle here to-day in the First Assembly District, to nominate a delegate to the Republican State Convention—D. J. MITCHELL, Counsel for the Canal Investigating Committee, vs. W. H. GERE. The result was: MITCHELL, 31; GERE, 7. The result caused considerable excitement.

Canadian Elections.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, the leading candidate of the Opposition Party, defeated in Kent, was yesterday returned to the House of Assembly by another constituency. Mr. CUMBERLAND, Manager of the Northern Railway, was also elected.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Prevalence of the Epidemic at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 17.

The total number of interments reported to the Board of Health by the sextons of the cemeteries during the week ending on Sunday was 520, of which number 358 died of yellow fever. These figures show an increase in total number of deaths from all causes over that of the preceding week of 115, and an increase from yellow fever of 109. The statistics still show that the mortality is much greater among the foreigners, or unacclimated persons, though it has not failed to fatally attack some of our oldest citizens, and who have passed through numbers of epidemics. The figures also show that the mortality is still by far greater among the males than females. Of the 520 that died from all causes last week, 357 were males. It is also greater among the whites than the blacks, 457 of the deaths being whites. We will not attempt to conceal the fact that the epidemic is quite bad. Of course it is nothing like the pestilence which swept this city in 1853, but it is bad enough. We know of no data from which to estimate the number of deaths, but are of opinion, from rough guess, that fully one-third of the attacks result fatally. We think there should be some regulation provided by law, if there is none, requiring all physicians to report the number of cases, as well as the number of deaths. The yellow fever made its appearance in St. Elizabeth's Asylum a few days ago, and already three of the sainted Sisterhood are numbered among the dead. All but two have been attacked, and some dozen or more of the orphans also. The two Sisters yet up and the few orphans old enough to be of any assistance are completely worn out from serving the sick, and unless there be speedy help from without those sick must be in a great measure left unattended. On Sunday the priests of the Fourth District, as we were informed, appealed earestly to their congregations in behalf of the Asylum. The fever seems to be no respecter of persons. We notice within the last two days a much larger proportion of deaths among citizens of the United States, and even old residents, than has hitherto been indicated this season by the mortuary reports. Physicians all unite in asserting that a large number of the deaths are occasioned by the imprudence of those who have been pronounced convalescent. They feel strong and fancy they can go out with impunity, and suddenly they are taken with a relapse, which is in almost every case fatal.

Dr. A. W. SMYTHE, surgeon in charge of the Charity Hospital of New-Orleans, in a letter dated Sept. 14, says:

"There are some reasons for believing that the epidemic has reached its height, and that no further increase of cases over the present number under treatment is likely to take place. For the past few days the number admitted into the hospital has sensibly diminished. The mild character of the present epidemic up to this time has increased the number of our patients from six hundred, (number under treatment August 1, 1867,) to eight hundred, the number at the present time. In the epidemic of 1853 the disease actually depopulated the hospital. On the 1st of July in that year there were under treatment six hundred and forty-seven patients, at the end of August five hundred and twenty-one, and on the 30th of September only five hundred. In the month of August eighteen hundred and sixty patients were admitted, and eleven hundred and twenty died, a frightful mortality compared with that of the present epidemic, so far less than twenty-five per cent.

A single instance will show the exceedingly mild type of the disease the present Summer. We received under the most unfavorable circumstances possible forty-four of the crew of the United States steamer *Mahaska*. Several of these patients had thrown up black vomit before admission, and yet the deaths numbered but fourteen, under thirty per cent. This is over twenty per cent. less than the average mortality in this hospital during any epidemic. In 1853 our yearly report shows 3,212 admissions, 1,427 recoveries, and 1,890 deaths. In 1858, 2,722 admissions, 1,331 recoveries, and 1,832 deaths. The number of patients admitted daily at the present time exceeds that of 1853 by over fifty per cent. The number admitted from the 1st to the 14th of September in that year was 422. The present year, same dates, 643. It is probable, therefore, that there are as many cases of yellow fever under treatment in this city at the present time as there were at any period during the Summer of 1853. There are certainly as many, if not more, in this hospital, and judging from this, I cannot see how any great increase in the number affected with the disease can occur. Should the disease unfortunately become more fatal, it would, as in 1853, no doubt diminish the number remaining under treatment.

The unacclimated in our midst have good reason to be thankful that the epidemic is no worse, and hopeful of recovery when prostrated by disease. I should probably say before closing this communication, which has grown much longer than I intended, that the present mode of treatment practiced in yellow fever is certainly more conducive to recovery than the heroic plan pursued by our predecessors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. SMYTHE,
Surgeon in charge Charity Hospital.

The Epidemic at Corpus Christi—Suffering of the People.

The Corpus Christi *Advertiser*, of the 7th inst., gives the following account of the ravages of the fever at that place:

"For the first time in thirteen years our city has been visited by a fearful epidemic. On the 3d of July, a Mr. SNYDER, who came here from Indianola sick, while yellow fever was epidemic in that city, died. This was the first case. Several days after that another stranger (Major HOGAN) arrived here from the same place, sick with fever, and recovered. About fifteen days after the fever appeared among the resident population, and but a few days elapsed before it became epidemic. From a small spark the flames spread, soon enveloping the greater portion of our community. The onslaught was so sudden, so unexpected, so illy provided against, that the victor made easy conquest, and bound captive age and youth, the strong and the weak, the loved and the cherished. For days and weeks our streets were deserted, and naught save the rattling of wheels, as the physicians drove rapidly from house to house, or the lamentations of mourners, broke the stillness of the sultry, death-laden air. We look back upon the scenes through which we have passed, and they seem like some frightful dream that holds us spellbound, and deprives us of the power to comprehend and realize.

At the hight of the epidemic our two resident physicians and all save one druggist fell victims. The prospect for medical attention was a forlorn one. A population of twelve hundred souls, scourged with yellow fever, and no physicians! Fortunately, Dr. KEARNY, who had been stopping at Santa Gertrudes, came to the rescue at the fearful juncture. But for his timely arrival many more victims would have been added to the already swollen list. Several ladies and gentlemen of experience in the treatment of yellow fever, rendered most valuable assistance to the sick and saved many lives. Dr. P. JORDAN, of Indianola, arrived when the fever had abated, but he had the opportunity of extending medical aid to many. The ordeal through which we have passed has been a trying one, and the occasion has been most fitting for those who possessed one spark of humanity to work and do. We have heard of many noble charities performed, of self-sacrificing devotion to those in distress. Much yet remains to be done. There are many left destitute who should be sought out by the charitable. The number of orphans will be found to be large. At the present writing there are but few cases in the city. We have heard of but few new cases for several days. The material is about exhausted, and probably we will have but few cases to report between this and frost. The total number of deaths up to the 6th is stated at 137.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FLIGHT OF THE GODDESS.

By T. B. Aldrich in the Atlantic for October.

For a man should live in a garret, I think,
And have few friends, and be poorly clad,
With an old hat stopping the wind in the chink,
To keep the Goddess constant and glad.

Of old, when I walked on a rugged way,
And gave much work for but little bred,
The Goddess dwelt with me night and day,
Sat at my table, haunted my bed.

The narrow, mean attic, I see it now!—
Its window o'erlooking the city's tiles,
The sunset's fires, and the clouds of snow,
And the river wandering miles and miles.

Just one picture hung in the room,
The saddest story that Art can tell,—
Dante and Virgil in lurid gloom
Watching the Lovers float through Hell.

Wretched enough was I sometimes,
Pinched, and harassed with vain desires;
But thicker than clover sprung the rhymes
As I dwelt like a sparrow among the spires.

Midnight filled my slumbers with song;
Music haunted my dreams by day:
Now I listen and wait and long,
But the Delphian airs have died away!

I wonder and wonder how it befell:
Suddenly I had friends in crowds;
I bade the house-tops a long farewell;
"Good by," I cried, "to the stars and clouds!

"But thou, rare soul, that hast dwelt with me,
Spirit of Poesy! thou divine
Breath of the morning, thou shalt be,
Goddess! for ever and ever mine."

And the woman I loved was now my bride,
And the house I wanted was my own;
I turned to the Goddess satisfied,—
But the Goddess had somehow flown!

Flown, and I fear she will never return!
I'm much too sleek and happy for her,
Whose lovers must hunger, and waste, and burn,
Ere the beautiful heathen heart will stir!

I call, but she does not stoop to my cry:
I wait, but she lingers, and ah! so long!
It was not so in the years gone by,
When she touched my lips with crism of song.

I swear I will get me a garret again,
And let the wee wife see the sunset's fires.
And lure the Goddess, by vigil and pain,
Up with the sparrows among the spires!

For a man should live in a garret aloof,
And have few friends, and be poorly clad,
With an old hat stopping the chink in the roof,
To keep the Goddess constant and glad!

A LONG PENANCE.

From the St. James Magazine.

Among the long list of "oldest inhabitants" who have been brought into public notice, there can scarcely be found one whose lengthened and prolonged career has been more extraordinary than that of a criminal who has recently been discharged from the *bagne* at Toulon, in France, and who was well known there by the *soubriquet* of "Bouffebarbe." We shall not attempt to anticipate our story by alluding just now to the crime for which he had been condemned to that place of punishment, but relate the history of his life as he himself has recounted it to one whose generosity induced him to unfold the tale.

On the 17th day of October, in the year of grace 1764, in a dark, badly-paved, ill-lighted *cul-de-sac* of the good City of Paris, the wife of a poor laboring currier gave birth to a son. The youngster grew up and waxed strong, despite the poverty of his parents, and the consequent hardships he had to encounter. When sufficiently old to learn a trade, he was apprenticed to his father, for the good man could not afford to keep his son in idleness. So the young currier worked hard all day long, and when the shades of evening fell, he frequented the theatre, imbibed more wine than he had any right to do, got into any number of scrapes, and fought some incalculable number of battles, in most of which, if he himself is to be judged worthy of credence, he was victorious. Like the great majority of his fellow-countrymen, Bouffebarbe was endowed with a heart highly susceptible of the influence of beauty; and our readers must not be astonished to learn that he had scarcely attained man's estate before his affections were irrevocably bestowed—in other words, before he fell over head and ears in love. The lady to whose charms Bouffebarbe rendered homage (and whose name we are sorry to say we are unable to gather) was young, pretty, and by profession a *revandeus*—*Anglicè*, a stocking-mender. Now, it was in the year of grace, 1874, that Boeffebarbe yielded his heart to the seductions of his charmer. In those days stockings were a luxury; the toes and heels of them should have undergone far greater deterioration than at the present time is necessary before their possessor thought of throwing them aside, and consequently a stocking mender of repute drove a thriving trade.

Bouffebarbe's inamorata carried on her business in an old hogshead, which lay on its side at the juncture of two well-frequented streets. These streets we could name, but inasmuch as they have long passed away, and been numbered among the things that were, our information would be of very little use to the reader, so we pass it by. It can readily be imagined that a great deal of the success in business of a *revandeuse* depended upon her capacity of amusing her customers, by chatting affably with them, retailing all the petty gossip and scandal of the *quartier*, and standing well with all the neighbors generally. Here there was an absolute premium upon coquetry, a tremendous incitement to flirtation. When our readers know that Bouffebarbe's sweetheart was *petite*, had a slim waist, brilliant blue eyes, and the light hair which then, as now, is the standard of beauty, the pink and acme of feminine attractions in the eyes of the Parisian; in a word, when he learns that she stood without compeer among the entire body of stocking renovators, he will readily understand that quite a number came to the front of the recumbent barrel whose stockings were in the best possible condition, and that a great many others hunted up right and left stockings which had been subject to hard usage, and bore the signs of it, simply, purely and wholly because thereby they might purchase the pleasure of half an hour's conversation with *la belle revandeuse*. Many a time poor Bouffebarbe's heart was with anguish torn when passing, midst the hurry of business, in sight of the barrel where his treasure lay, he perceived some masculine form bending low in animated conversation with the lovely inmate. The young currier had made great progress in the lady's affection, and soon reached that interesting and exciting stage at which a lover feels authorized to account himself the sole recipient and director of the minutest attentions of the fair one, and regards every male being who dares hold converse otherwise than in his own presence and under his own supervision as a moral enemy. There was one person in particular whom Bouffebarbe thought visited the recumbent hogshead rather oftener than he had any legitimate business, and whom he therefore regarded with the greatest aversion. This individual was a military man, a member of *la garde française* Everybody knows that, traditionally and conventionally, the men whose trade is slaughter are very successful suitors, and that they take a malicious pleasure in thwarting the loves of men of peaceful mood. Day after day, Bouffebarbe endured the agony of seeing this particular *garde française* before the barrel, showing off his uniform, clanking his sabre, and laughing long and loud. In time he imagined *la revandeuse* cooled somewhat toward himself, and preferred the company of *Monsieur le Militaire*. This was quite enough to inflame the rage of the young currier, and incite within him an intense thirst for vengeance. Revenge he determined to have, and he took a fatal one. Watching the soldier one afternoon, he saw him saunter up to the novel *boutique* of the fair inconstant. The chat which ensued seemed to the despised suitor more animated, familiar and prolonged than usual. Bouffebarbe rushed up, with his keen currier's knife in his grasp, a few angry words ensued, and before the soldier could guess what was to come, the infuriated young man had stabbed him to the heart. The unfortunate *garde* fell without as much as a groan, and was dead before he came to the ground. Bouffebarbe's fiery French blood was now fairly up to the boiling point. Having thus murderously disposed of his rival, he turned to the old barrel, and with frenzy tore away the footless stocking which dangled from it as the fit emblem of the profession followed by the occupant. He then kicked the "shop" itself to pieces with his heavy *sabots*, and *la revandeuse* was rescued, in a swooning state, from the midst of the *débris* by the throng whom the news of the fatal affray had almost instantaneously collected. Bouffebarbe was quickly seized, the fatal weapon wrested from him, and he was borne off to prison. When his trial came on, he had no defence whatever to make, and only alleged as extenuating circumstances his wild jealousy and the mania excited by the sight of his hated rival thus engaged with his sweetheart. The French Courts, who have earned immortal fame for discovering *circonstances atténuantes* in cases where no other Court under Heaven could find them out, took the state of his feelings into consideration, and, instead of ordering his immediate decapitation, condemned him to life-long labor in the King's galleys. Little the Judges thought to what a protracted detention they adjudged him. In the vast majority of cases it meant some eight or ten years' hard work, and then a wretched death. In this instance it signified something very different, as we shall see. After his trial and conviction, Bouffebarbe was kept for some time in one of the Paris prisons, and what kind they were in 1784 it would not be difficult to imagine. He was detained there because the authorities did not deem it worth their while to send a military guard all the way to Toulon for the sake of poor broken-hearted Bouffebarbe alone; so they kept him in durance vile until a sufficient number of unfortunates had been sentenced to the same hard fate. The quota was not long in being made up, and the envoy started.

Bouffebarbe's description of the manner in which the criminals were carried would remind one of the transportation of a managerie; and the caution exercised appears to have been much like that thought necessary in the safe keeping of wild beats. The prisoners were conveyed from Paris to Toulon in a cart called a *hacquet*. It was much like a very long box, open at the top, the sides of which were composed of wooden railings. It swung upon a single pair of wheels, and was dragged by a sorry pair of horses. The unfortunates, *condamnés à travaux forcés*, had heavy iron collars round their necks, all of which were connected by a strong chain; so that if one of the gang attempted so much as to stoop he ran a chance of strangling the remainder. They were both handcuffed and fettered; moreover, they were firmly bound to the side of the car; so that motion was impossible, and attempts at escape out of the question. The only excuse for treating human beings in this manner is that the criminals conveyed to the *bagne* were, with scarce an exception, a set of hardened ruffians, pretty sure to find out and make a bad use of any liberty or ease which humanity would be foolish enough to grant to them. However, it is beyond question that, if a royal commission sat, and held an inquiry as to what kind of vehicle was the most uncomfortable to travel in, would jolt the most, and be likeliest to upset, the *hacquet* would respond to their queries better than any ancient or modern machine of which account is extant. The safe-keeping of the criminals was by no means committed alone to the chains, and manacles, and fetters; a strong squad of dragoons, with drawn sabres, clattered along the road beside the cart, and made a regular uproar in each petty hamlet and village they passed through, with the rattling of their accoutrements, and their cries of *Vive le Roi!*

Long was the way, bad were the roads, many the delays; yet Bouffebarbe arrived at Toulon in the Spring of 1785, to remain a toiling, wretched slave during the natural period of his life. How long was that? France was a Kingdom, and his Majesty Louis XVI. swayed its destinies. The terrible revolution had not yet broken out; and only an attentive observer of things in general could detect the little commotion in certain classes of society—the increasing popularity of certain rival and dangerous doctrines, which preceded its advent like the rumblings of a distant thunder-storm.

Poor Bouffebarbe, in his one and twentieth year, found all his dreams of felicity dissipated, like a mountain-fog at sunrise. *La belle revandeuse* was lost to him forever; and, though the hated *garde* was sent to settle his little account in the world that we ken nothing of, that, far from alleviating his sorrow, was as we have seen, the chief cause of it. He knew enough of the world to tell him that the sweetheart, for whom he had brought such a terrible fate upon himself, would not redden her dear eyes by five minutes' crying for himself at the galleys, or the guardsman in his grave; but would procure a new hogshead, mend stockings as gaily as ever, and, in a little time, transfer her affections to another individual less ardent and more lucky than either. Doubtless Bouffebarbe, gazing over the expanse of the sparkling waters of the Mediterranean, philosophized the matter out, and strove to be contented with his lot.

Then the Revolution came, and the ricketty throne of the Bourbons, propped up by bayonets, kept together by corruption and extravagance, was ever thrown and borne about on the shoulders of the Parisian mob in hideous riot and saturnalia. The well-meaning fool, Louis XVI., paid, on the guillotine, the penalty of the transgressions of those who went before him. His hapless Queen suffered the same fate. The Reign of Terror commenced. The noble and proud, the titled and of high estate, the soldier and the priest, the orator, the statesman; women, young, beautiful and talented—were swept away by the hundreds, nay, by the thousands. Security and tranquility were at an end, and murder reigned supreme. Toulon, too, had a guillotine of its own, and many were its victims of all ranks, of each sex. The young *forcat* might well have been happy and contented on board his hulk. Then the English came and established themselves in the town, and Bouffebarbe was transferred to a prison for safe keeping, while criminals far deeper stained with guilt, on whose head lay all crimson and heavy the blood not of one but of thousands of their fellow-men, were at the head of the State.

A French army advanced against Toulon; batteries were planted in commanding positions. The siege commenced, and Bouffebarbe knew that a keen-eyed young Corsican, an adventurer in the French service, called Napoleon Bonaparte, was directing their fire. The British were compelled to quit, after setting fire to the French fleet and the warehouses and arsenals on the quays. Bouffebarbe and the rest of the convicts were employed in extinguishing the conflagration.

Then after years had passed, an unusul bustle pervaded the dockyards, and the *forçats* were kept hard at work loading men-of-war with provisions, shot and shell, powder and ball: Gen. Bonaparte was going to Egypt to destroy the British power in the East. Again came the cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* More years, plenty of glory, and more than enough of fighting for Frenchmen, Bouffebarbe happily not putting himself forward for a share of either. Jena, Arcola, Auerstadt, Austerlitz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Badajos, Betadina, Moscow, Leipsig, Waterloo! With what grand contrasts of gloomy and brilliant shame, and glory, victory and defeat, French history was adorning her immortal tablets! And all the time poor Bouffebarbe was working away in the *bagne*. *A bas l'Empereur! Vive le Roi!* The Bourbons back again. Quaint-looking, prim old gentlemen, with grey hair or antiquated wigs, long strangers to their country, parade the streets of Paris with looks of quiet but heartfelt triumph. Bouffebarbe, visage darkened with exposure to wind and weather, and his hair lost shade after shade of its black,—Bouffebarbe is an old man, and his Majesty Charles X., in consideration of his advanced age and lengthened servitude, orders that a small quantity of tobacco be given to him every day, and his work reduced. Another revolution. Down with *Charles le Dix! Vive Louis Philippe, Roi des Français!* More years, more political changes in France; the monarchy is for a third time upset, and a Republic established. Bouffebarbe saw all, and well might he smile at the inconstancy and mutability of things human. The democratic Government is knocked on the head, and the Empire once more is dominant under the auspices of Louis Napoleon III., the *forcat* of Toulon a living witness of all. In 1864 Bouffebarbe completed his hundredth year, and the twenty-ninth of his *travaux forcés* at the *bagne* of Toulon. The attention of His Imperial Majesty was drawn to this singular instance of longevity, and he graciously deigned to decree that the venerable convict should be set at liberty. Bouffebarbe was free—free to come, free to go, where he pleased. Liberty would have been of little use to him had not the Emperor generously awarded him a pension which, moderate as it was, amply sufficed for all his wants. After an absence of eighty years Bouffebarbe returned to Paris. The memory of his crime had died out more than half a century before. The place where it was committed had undergone such changes that he could not discover its site. He then set about looking up his relatives, and he found them without much difficulty. The grandson of his elder brother was an aged man, and had his own grandchildren playing about him. He had heard in his youth of Bouffebarbe and his crime. The story of his life was like a dark tradition in the family, and many a moral lesson had been derived from it at the fireside. Judge their astonishment on hearing that the man who had been condemned to penal servitude four-fifths of a century ago was alive and actually in Paris. But Bouffebarbe would not accept their hospitality. Perhaps he thought that, however kindly they might treat him, they could never look upon him without thinking of his crime, and he preferred to live alone, face to face with the spirit of the departed dead and his remorse. Where was *la belle revandeuse?* The flowers had bloomed and withered full forty times over her grave, and her great grand-children were married men and women. Alone, all alone in the world, was the slayer of the *garde francaise!* Not a single face in Paris was familiar to him. All his friends, his companions, had journeyed before him on the long road to eternity. Darkness and the shades of death hid them from mortal sight. Yet he lingered behind. The great reaper seemed amused at his own remissness, and toyed and coquetted with the old man, who awaited his summons with calmness. The grave was life to him; it brought him before the playmates he sported with, and the friends he loved. The spirit-land was peopled by all he knew or cared for. In this mortal world he was dead. His heart still feebly throbbed, his pulse beat slowly; but all that makes life agreeable was buried with the past and its dead. What an essay on the littleness of human greatness is written in the life of the currier of Paris! Empires rose and fell, dynasties flourished and passed away, the face of the civilized world was changed; science grew more noble and art more divine while he he wore away his eighty long years in the *bagne* at Toulon. Still he lives and moves, faint shadow and dim outline of an age gone by. Men look upon him as he creeps by, and though age is imprinted on his brow and its iron weight bends him to the earth, they little think what vicissitudes of fame and fortune the world has gone through since that bowed form was erect, that wrinkled countenance had the fresh bloom of youth, and he played, happy and light-hearted, in the streets of Paris.

A FRENCH MARRIAGE.

From the Saturday Review.

Count Sigismond Festetits de Tolna is a Hungarian nobleman of large fortune, and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria. This exalted office does not seem to carry with it any particular duties, as from 1847 he has been a constant traveler, except when he has been resident in France. At Paris, in the early Summer of 1864, he saw and loved Mlle. Laure de Vilna. He first met her at an evening party, and as soon as he became conscious of the dawning passion, he applied himself, after the most approved precedents of his adopted country, to the young lady's mother. He laid before her, in the first instance, a candid and ample statement of the characteristics he required in a wife, and of the advantages which he had to offer as a husband. He seeks a partner who shall be young, virtuous, and of noble birth, though it appears from another part of the correspondence that on this last head he was not disposed to be exacting. He stipulates that she shall be in good health, and that she shall not object to smoking. He requests to be informed what are Mlle. Vilna's ordinary occupations, and adds the somewhat vague question, "Is she too religious?" Further, he inquires how many relatives she has, and whether "she likes pleasure tours." Then, anxious apparently to disabuse his correspondent of the idea that a large fortune excuses its possessor from the practice of frugality, he goes on, "Does she understand housekeeping, and is she economical and regardless of frivolous luxury?" Altogether, indeed, he is most laudably anxious that none of his expressions should be misunderstood. Although he wishes only for a moderate amount of religion in his wife, he cannot dispense with gentleness and good humor; and he guards himself against the supposition that, in asking about her relatives, he means that he intends to admit them to his intimacy, by the remark that, though he has a great many of his own, he "only visits them in turn every five or six years." But if the Count de Tolna asked much, he had much to offer in return. Inclosed in the same letter, but written, diplomatically, on a separate sheet of paper, appeared an enumeration of his own good qualities. He has improved his mind, he tells Madame de Vilna, by "traveling for pleasure and instruction in various parts of the world." He is "a good Christian," and gives away a great deal in charity. In connection, however, with this meritorious practice, it seems to have struck him that his wife may wish to increase or limit his bounty, and he consequently adds, "but I never suffer any one to dictate to me what I am to give." His youth—he was then forty-two—was passed in a cavalry regiment, and he modestly "fancies" that his tastes are those of an officer and a gentleman. Possibly a reminiscence of the tastes of some of his companions in arms induced him to explain that he does not drink or play, that he never was in debt. And yet all these combined virtues have not raised him too high above the common level. He is still human, and fond of concerts, theatres and races—indeed, he "likes public amusements better than drawing-room life." Still, even pleasure is to be pursued economically. He "cares little for high society or sumptuous living," and though his position as a Chamberlain makes it necessary for him to pay visits to great personages, he says nothing about entertaining them in return. Even when bent on his favorite "pleasure tours," he has still a frugal mind, and "takes no servant." He is much occupied in literary pursuits, and is the director and proprietor of a journal from which, as he is "altogether devoted to the French Emperor," politics are strictly and most appropriately excluded. Finally, he plays the piano and the organ, and smokes a great deal.

To this letter Mme. de Vilna replied by asking for further information respecting the Count's fortune, though she assumes that on this point his reply will be satisfactory, as she believes he "is too much a gentleman uselessly to trouble the virgin heart of a young girl." It appears that M. de Tolna had sent a number of his paper with his letter, and Mme. de Vilna gives proof that she has read it critically by asking leave to "say that she thinks the philosophy of proverbs remarkably well handled." We may suppose that her inquiries as to money matters were answered as she wished, for a few days later Mlle. Laure makes her first appearance on the scene by writing to her lover. "I have long desired to write to you," she begins, "and now"—having ascertained her child's virgin heart will not be uselessly troubled—"Mamma allows it." Nothing can be more exact than the correspondence between the characters of the two lovers. The lady's views of life "are altogether comfortable" to the gentleman's. "You like travel," she cries; "so do I." "You smoke—we will smoke as much as ever you like." The Emperor of the French "possesses her entire admiration." Drawing and music have always been her "greatest resource," and she desires nothing better than to have opportunities of going on with them. Literature—observe the graceful allusion to the non-political journal—"will have great charms for her when she is able to follow it more seriously"—by correcting, perhaps, her husband's proofs. What she still wants in educational completeness she is eager to supply. She will be glad to learn riding and swimming; thinking, we suppose, that, with the Count's economical views of travel, it is hard to say to what mode of locomotion she may not be reduced. And she has no doubt that his valuable advice will soon perfect her in housekeeping. "You are good," she adds, "and therefore indulgent." Such an eager desire for self-improvement would of itself be a sufficient proof of modesty and submission, but the young lady is not satisfied without a more pronounced depreciation of herself. "I have, alas!" she tells the Count, "no marriage portion to bring you but the sweet hope of rendering you happy." At this point, however, Mme. de Vilna seems to have thought that her daughter was making herself a little too cheap, for the sentence is completed in a different handwriting by the words "and my youth and beauty." Then the letter winds up with an invitation to dinner—"Mamma expects you, and I wish you particularly to come."

What could be more praiseworthy than the whole course of this negotiation? From first to last it was conducted on those strict business principles the neglect of which is alleged to be the cause of so much unhappiness in English marriages. The greatest frankness characterizes the lover's addresses; the most admirable anxiety "not to trouble the virgin heart of a young girl" at too low a figure marks the mother's reply. It is discouraging that the sequel of the story should answer so imperfectly to its beginning. These admirable letters have just become public property, as part of the evidence in a suit for divorce. The marriage took place three weeks after the dispatch of the young lady's letter, and the honeymoon and a great part of the following Winter was spent in those "pleasure tours" in which Count de Tolna had found so much of his bachelor happiness. During this time the husband carried on a brisk correspondence with his mother-in-law, the gist of which was that he felt completely disappointed in his wife. The French papers—more reserved in this respect than our own moral journals—decline to insert these letters, on account of the freedom with which they discuss the most intimate details of married life. But we can gather that the Count's yearnings for affection were lamentably checked by the coldness with which they were received. Mme. de Tolna took to painting her face—not, it seems, with a view of enhancing her beauty, but to prevent the Count from kissing her; and she carried that very moderation in religion which he had stipulated for to an extreme, since the moment she went to bed she fell asleep directly, "without thinking of God or her husband." The Count's emotions, thus thrown back upon himself, seem to have found a vent in the systematic thwarting of his wife's wishes, diversified by gross insults in the presence of his servants, and even by an occasional beating, until at length the victim has applied for a legal separation. The Court has deferred giving judgment until it is in possession of further evidence; and as Count de Tolna also threatens to institute a similar suit on his own account, the Parisian world may yet hope to be furnished with more complete information respecting the history of this interesting couple.

WHAT?

From Young Folks for October.

What was it that Charlie saw, to-day,
Down in the pool where the cattle lie?
A shoal of the spotted trout at play?
Or a sheeny dragon-fly?

The fly and the fish were there, indeed;
But as for the puzzle,—guess again!
It was neither a shell, nor flower, nor reed,
Nor the nest of a last year's wren.

Some willows droop to the brooklet's bed;—
Who knows but a bee had fallen down?
Or a spider, swung from his broken thread,
Was learning the way to drown!

You have not read me the riddle yet.
Not even the wing of a wounded bee,
Nor the web of a spider, torn and wet,
Did Charlie this morning see.

Now answer, you who have grown so wise,—
What could the wonderful sight have been,
But the dimpled face and great blue eyes
Of the rogue who was looking in?

EAST INDIAN WEAPONS.

From Once a Week.

Among the historical trophies in the Indian Museum the most prominent are the beautifully arabesqued armlets and gauntlets and the steel helmet in which Tippoo Saib made his celebrated stand at the gates of Seringapatam, where, together with his two sons, he was killed like a soldier, sword in hand, by the English troops. It is this Tippoo Saib who is said to have amused his children and guests by the mechanical figure of a tiger eating an English officer, the growls of the animal and the cries of the man being imitated by some apparatus contained within the body of the animal; but the story is not thoroughly authenticated, and we scarcely think that a soldier, who fought so well, could have been guilty of so paltry an act. That the apparatus was discovered in his palace after his death, is, however, certain. The sword of Holker is also shown,—a mighty blade, which we should scarcely have imagined any Indian hand could have wielded. But of swords there are scores, made in a manner which, to a European's eye, are extraordinary enough; and curved blades of the celebrated Damascus steel, the hilts and scabbards one blaze of gold and jewels. Some of the daggers are curved, like the sword of the cherubim; some are made to thrust straight forward, instead of to cut at right angles; and some, again, are made to secrete poison, or to suddenly start out hidden blades like the fingers of a hand. There is one species of sword used for hamstringing elephants, which bears no resemblance whatever to the ordinary blade, being five times as broad at the end as at the hilt, and having a sheath more like a coat-sleeve than anything else. "But what is that diabolical-looking steel cap?" we asked of the gentleman who was kind enough to accompany us during our visit. He unlocked the case, and put into our hand an article constructed of steel, so as to fit into the palm of the hand, and beautifully jointed, so that it may close or open with it; where this articulated palm ended, four claws of sharp steel were firmly fixed, so as to be along the under side of the four fingers. The whole was so constructed that it could be fitted to a glove, or lie there concealed from observation.

"That looks a treacherous weapon of some kind," said we.

"Yes," he returned; "upon that claw the foundation of the famous Mahratta Empire was built."

This is the identical "bagh nakh," or tiger's claw, with which Siraji murdered the commander of the Empire of India, after a well-laid plot, by which he had drawn his enemy into his power. The tale of this extraordinary assassination, so peculiarly Indian in its treachery, is so well told by Elphinstone in his *History of India*, that we may be excused for extracting it. The commander dispatched by Aurangzib against the cunning Mahratta chief was Afzil Kahn, who was sent out from Bejapur in command of a large army, sufficient to sweep the marauder (whom he despised) and his daring followers away.

"But," says Elphinstone, "that enemy knew well how to turn his presumption to account; he affected to be awed by the reputation of Afzil Khan, and to give up all his hopes of resisting his arms. He sent humble offers of submission to the Kahn, who deputed a Bramin, high in his confidence, to complete the negotiation. This man Siraji won over, and by his assistance Afzil Khan was easily persuaded that Siraji was in a state of great alarm, and was only prevented from surrendering by his apprehensions of the consequences. During these negotiations, Afzil Khan advanced through intricate and woody valleys to the neighborhood of the hill fort of Partabghar, where Siraji was residing; and the Mahratta consented to receive his assurances of forgiveness at a personal interview, if the Khan would concede so much to his fears as to come unattended for the purpose of meeting him. Afzil Khan on this quitted the army, and went forward with an escort, which he was afterward persuaded to leave behind and advance with a single attendant. He was dressed in a thin muslin robe, and carried a straight sword, more for state than with any expectation of being required to use it. During this scene Siraji was seen slowly descending from the fort; he advanced with a timid and hesitating air, accompanied by only one attendant, and, to all appearances, entirely unarmed; but under his cotton tunic he wore a shirt of chain armor, and besides a concealed dagger, he was armed with sharp hooks of steel, which are fastened on the fingers, but lie concealed in the closed hand, and are known by the descriptive name of "tiger's claws." The Khan looked with contempt on the diminutive figure which came crouching on to perform the usual ceremonies of meeting; but at the moment of the embrace Siraji struck his claws into his unsuspecting adversary, and before he could recover from his astonishment, dispatched him with his dagger. He had before this drawn his troops from all quarters by secret paths, into the woods around Afzil's army, and on a signal from the fort, they rushed at once on the Mussulmen, who were reposing in insolent security, and slaughtered and dispersed them almost without resistance.

The "tiger's claw" appears to have been by no means an uncommon weapon in India, as there are several in the museum. Its purpose was not, as the historian would assume, to seize and hold the victim, but to tear open his bowels, which it could do with the utmost ease. But to return to the arms case; among an extraordinary number of matchlock guns, of different construction and fine workmanship, there are two revolvers at least a hundred years old. Thus an invention, which, even now, has not advanced beyond the pistol in Europe, was applied to the gun in what, at that time, we were pleased to term, the "barbaric East."

AN OLD LONDON PARK.

From Belgravia for September.

About the end of King William's reign, the principal avenues in St. James' Park were the Green Walk below the Mall and the park wall, and the Close Walk at the end of Rosamond's Pond, at the southwest corner. The Green Walk went by the name of Duke Humphrey's Walk, the Close Walk by the name of the Jacobite Walk. Here, under the scented umbrage of the limes, the Pretender's adherents met and discussed the latest news from St. Germains, the last importation of louis-d'ors, or the newest plan suggested for stopping the King's coach on its way to Hampton. In the Vernon correspondence (1696) there is this passage: "It was yesterday the news in the Jacobite Walk in the Park that his lordship not only quitted, but was turned out."

There must have been great adjusting of cravats here in those days of square-toed shoes and red heels, of ribboned sword-hilts and laced cocked-hats. "Lady Fanciful," in Vanbrugh's *Provoked Wife*, mentions the Green walk as a place where scandal was talked; and that coarse but humorous writer, Tom Brown, also sketches the Green walk below the Mall. He points out the bare-headed beau always bowing to ladies, the French fop with his pleated coat and silk breeches, and the cluster of country senators discussing state affairs and the prices of corn and cattle, disturbed by the noisy mill-folks crying, "A can of milk, ladies; a can of red cow's milk, Sir;" and on the way to the Horse Guards, the bird-cage with the wild fowl, the ducks begging charity, and the blackguard street-boys robbing themselves to relieve the birds. Unchangeable and conservative country! Tom Brown wrote in 1700; it is now, we believe, 1867; six times at Windsor has the cry been heard, *Le roi est mort, vive le roi!* and yet still at this hour in the Park there are the red cows, the ducks, the street-boys feeding them, the Horse Guards and the beaux.

The Park was formerly considered a privileged royal precinct, and it was worth your right hand to brawl or draw your sword against a man under those lime-trees. In 1699 Conway Seymour called Capt. Kirk, of my Lord Oxford's regiment, a beau; but they went *out* of the Park to fight. One had, too, to take care what one said so near the royal tympanum, for in 1717 a man named Heat was well warmed by being whipped from Charing Cross to the Piccadilly end of the Haymarket, fined ten groats, and shut up for a month, for shouting in the sacred Park, "God save King James III., and send him a long and prosperous reign!"

In the following year a soldier was whipped in the Park for having drunk the health of the Duke of Ormond and Dr. Sacheverell, and saying "he hoped soon to wear his right master's cloth." The mad Duke of Wharton was also seized by the guard in St. James' Park for recklessly singing the Jacobite air, "The King shall enjoy his own again."

In Queen Anne's time, and later, Rosamond's Pond, at the southwest corner of the Park, (near the barracks,) was a favorite place of assignation for lovers and duellists. Southerne, Farquhar and Congreve all mention it. Jilted lovers often drowned themselves in this fashionable sheet of water. Steele mentions it playfully in the *Tatler*, No. 170, where Philander advertises that if Clorinda, who has shot him through with her eyes, will not meet him at 8 at Rosamond's Pond, he will incontinently drown himself in that "lake of love," and the coroner of Westminster will be compelled to bring in wilful murder. Under the elms round this pond the old cavalier soldiers used to sit and con over the civil wars, and discuss all the ills that had befallen them since Charles landed at Dover, and landed without a memory for past favors.

It was at the side of Rosamond's Pond that Addison saw a quiet country gentleman pulling a handful of oats from his pocket, and with a great deal of benevolent satisfaction feeding the ducks about him. The name of that good-natured country gentleman was Sir Roger de Coverley. There are drawings of the Lethean Pond sacred to Venus and Pluto extant, from the hands of J. T. Smith and Chatelain.

Even that arrogant, quarrelsome controversialist, Bishop Warburton, has his joke on "the humors" of the Park, and in writing to Bishop Hurd he says: "I would recommend to our good friend Mason (the poet Gray's friend) a voyage now and then with me round the Park. What can afford nobler hints for pastoral than the cows and the milk-women at your entrance from Spring-gardens?" In the Mall he was to collect for comedy, farce and satire; at Rosamond's Pond he was to think of disastrous love and elegiac poetry; the Birdcage Walk would inspire the madrigal and sonnet; Duck Island gave a chance for the georgic or didactic poetry; and its governor, Stephen Duck, (a poor Wiltshire thresher patronized by Queen Caroline,) would instruct Mason in wild-fowl, and help him to sing their praises.

George I. fresh from his Yvetôt and the small economy of German Princelings, was astonished at the fees and disbursements prevalent among the million compromises of our more complicated civilization. He used to tell his courtiers this story in broken English: "Mein Gott, dis is a strange country! The first morning after my arrival at St. James' I looked out of the window (lucky fellow!) and saw a park with walls and canal, which they told me vos mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of my park, sent me a brace of carp out of my canal, and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing my own carp out of my own canal in my own park." Poor man! he could not expand to the abuses and absurdities of his new situation. He liked oysters stale, because he had never before had them fresh; and the follies and abuses he wanted were the abuses and follies of Hanover.

Queen Caroline once spoke arrogantly to bluff Sir Robert Walpole of her intention of shutting up St. James' Park, and converting it into a noble garden to the palace. She asked Horace's father (quite indifferent to her little choleric King) what it might probably cost. Sir Robert replied tartly, "Your majesty, three crowns."

Recollections of Prof. Faraday.—An old and respected townsman, George B—, now dead many years, knew the lamented Professor well, and thus discoursed regarding him. The correspondent who furnishes us with the notes took them down at the time they were uttered, now upward of twenty years ago: Lectures! aye, ye get lots o' lectures at the Watt Institootion. Eh! I ken a curious lecturin' man up in London—Faraday they ca' him, Michael Faraday. He lectures in the Royal Institootion. Her Majesty pays him for it, and he has a gey good job o't. Jamie Faraday they ca'd his father. He wis a smith, an' ae time had been oot o' wark, an' had naething to do, puir man, to mak' brose till his wife an' their twa three laddies; so he gaed up to England to my brither, and he gae him a job, an' when he saw him a steady, weel-behaved man, made him his foreman, and he wis lang wi' him. Michael wis the auldest o' the family, an' his mither no bein' very stout, he used to wirk awa' at hame just like a lassie, at anything he could do to help her, an' wis aye a bidable laddie. He had an awfu' notion o' books, for he used to sit up at nicht after the lave were in their beds, readin' and studyin' awa' by himsel', an' he was aye plouterin' wi' water an' toomin' it out an' in his mither's dishes, an' sometimes he wad be brackin' them; an' he wad even try his experiments upon the cat, till the puir beast got fear'd at itsel'. But for a' that, Michael wis aye a cautious, weel-behaved laddie, an' got mony friends, till that chield Humphrey Davy—that ye'll maybe hae heard o', him 'at learned them a' the wit o' the warld—took him in for a 'prentice, an' he stoppit wi' Humphrey till he dee'd. So he got his job, an' he's aye been in't sinsyne. Aye, weel, its no lang since I was up in London seeing my laddie's folk, though London wis a place I never likit very weel—I wis aye deaved and dumfoundered wi' the din; for the causey was never toom, wi' coaches an' things blatterin' up an' doon—but I wis aye unco happy wi' my ain folk. Weel, I used to see the Professor, as they ca'd him, gey an' often; an' he was aye wantin' me to go an' get my tea wi' him an' the mistress some Sabbath nicht. But "Na, na," I says, "I wunna do that, for I wad lose mysel' amang the the *wheelmaleerie* streets o' yours—they're no like Dundee ava; gin you was there I wad come often enough." But there was ae nicht he cam' to me when the kirk was skelling, an' says he, "I'll tak' you to your tea the nicht, Geordie." So, wi' that, he brought in bye a coach, an' he opened the door and put me in the coach an' shut the door, an' tell't the coachman to drive to the Royal Institootion. "Eh, Faraday, ye ha'e me noo." So the coachman he kent the road brawly, an' brought us up to the very door. Eh! an' it was a great big house, wi' pillars stannin' a' up an' down the foreside o't, an' muckle staps an' windows an' doors round and round about. So in we a' gae, an' we got oor four hours hearty. Forbye me an' my bairns, we had twa or three o' his professors. They were as hearty chaps as ye ever saw, an' I was just at hame wi' them. So, after we had crackit a while, I says, "Man, Faraday, this is a braw hoose ye ha'e; but I wad like to ken what ye wirk at. What do you do, Faraday? What is't ye do?" "Weel, Geordie," he says, "come an' I'll let you see what I do." So he took me awa' up a stair, an' round about by lang passages, till he came to a little door, an' he opens it an' says, "This is where I wirk, Geordie." So I looked in, an' it was a great big house, just like a kirk, a' filled wi' seats and tables, an' the wa's were a' covered wi' bottles fu' o' curious like stuff, just like Davie Gregg's shop, min. "Yer a queer chield, Faraday—yer a queer chield. Ay, min, is thae yer gibbles? But what do ye do wi' them? I wad like to ken that." "I'll let ye see," he says. So wi' that he gar'd them, set a basin fu' o' water on the table, an' he took doon a sma' bottle frae a skelf, an' he toomed a wee drap o' red stuff amang the water, an' it gaed a fire an' burned awa' wi' a green lowe. An' then he brought down anither muckle bottle, an' he bade me look intill't. So I looked down, an' eh! I saw mysel' lying a' my length dead, an' my windin'-sheet rowed round about me. I got feared, an' jumped up, for I couldna look at it ony langer. "O'd," I says, "yer no canny, Faraday, yer no canny, for water puts out ither folk's fire, but your fire burns water, an' ye wad let me see mysel' dead, but wha ever kent a dead man looking at himsel'. I'll no stop wi' you, Faraday. Na, na. Yer no canny. I'll awa' doon to the mistress, an' see if her bottles hae onything better in them than yours."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Titian's Peter Martyr.—Speaking of the destruction by fire of Titian's great painting in the church of St. John and St. Paul in Venice, a correspondent says: We have lost the highest standard by which the excellences of all other important works in color could be judged. The importance of this to art can hardly be overrated, and believing in the influence that art ought to possess in forming the character of nations as well as of individuals, I feel that a greater misfortune has befallen us than we are perhaps aware of. The "Peter Martyr," by Titian was the most grandly impressive picture ever painted, and this rare quality of impressiveness belonged to it chiefly from the profound excellences of color which pervaded every portion of that noble work. There are some in England who feel it to be a calamity, not only to Venice and Italy, but to all civilized nations, and, maybe, will be glad to see their thought expressed in these few words of sorrow over the ashes of Titian's "Peter Martyr."

An Extraordinary Alpine Escape.—Mr. A. G. Girdlestone, of Magdalen College, Oxford, writes as follows to the London *Times*: "I send you for publication the following account of a very remarkable accident which befel Mr. J. C. Trueman, of Oakwell, and myself yesterday, because our very singular escape and, already, the most absurd reports of it, extending even to our deaths, are in circulation. We left the Stein Alp on the 21st, at 1:30 A. M., meaning to come to this place by the Steinlimmir and the Trift Glacier Joch—two glacier passes—without guides. On reaching the base of the Thalistock Rocks, which have to be mounted in order to avoid the upper ice-fall of the Trift Glacier, we found that our best route was to cross a long bridge of frozen snow and ice connecting the glacier with the rocks. We had to cut steps along it, and while I was cutting the last, close to the rocks, the whole bridge suddenly gave way. I was instantaneously thrown backward by the tilting up of the extremity of the bridge, and thrown headlong more than 20 feet through the air, down into the chasm between the rocks and the glacier, bumping as I fell against falling masses of ice. When all was still I found myself unable to move, under blocks of *debris*, lying head downward, while Mr. Trueman lay a little higher up in a similar position. After resting a little I was able to get to my knife and free myself from my haversack, the strap of which was cutting my chest. I next slipped off the rope which was coiled round me; but my coat was held firmly down under an immense block of ice by the elbow and the right pocket. Had the block fallen an inch nearer my right elbow must have been crushed, and we must have lain there and died. Slowly, and by degrees I slipped out of my coat and got on to my feet. I found that we were under the glacier, and but a narrow band of sky was visible. Mr. Trueman was lying in pain, his right knee and calf under a very heavy immovable block. Recovering my ax, I cut away sufficient ice to free his leg and allow him to slide down into my former position; but here his knapsack jammed him against the block of ice, and it was not until I had unfastened it that he could slide out and get on to his legs, when we found that beyond bruises and abrasions we had sustained no serious injury, and had not lost anything, except a knife, guide-book, and a portion of my coat, which I had to cut off and leave, in order to carry off the rest. Our first thoughts and words after ascertaining that we were both alive were to thank God for so narrow an escape. If you would kindly publish this in the *Times* it might save our friends some anxiety, for the story has already gone to the Rhone Glacier, and come back under the form that we were on the Sidelhorn, and that one was killed, while the other had come coatless home. A gentleman who sat next me at breakfast this morning was relating this last story in the most serious tones to his neighbors. The guides I believe, circulate these reports, it being to their interest to make the worst of the matter, which has really nothing to do with their absence; but they are jealous of my constantly dispensing with their services and tariffs."

Lovers' Hints.—Lovers' hints are numerous, ingenious and highly interesting—to the persons concerned. There is the language of flowers, by the aid of which you may put any amount of admiration, adoration, hope, despair or jealousy into a bouquet. Only, the chances are that the lady will take as simple a view of her roses, camelias, &c., as Wordsworth's boy did of the primrose; they will be to her roses and camelias, and they will be nothing more. Or, on the other hand, the recipient of a flower may be the one up in the floral tongue, and consequently imagine amorous hints never meant by the giver. On the whole, therefore, it is better for young people who wish to correspond in this delicate way, and so defy possible future actions for breach of promise, to send a book explanatory of the meaning of each particular flower with the first nosegay. The worst of it is, that such a proceeding would make the hints so very broad, that a timid lover might almost as well speak out at once, for any aid they would give him in breaking the ground or gaining some insight into the state of his lady's feelings toward him without risking a rupture.

The amount of ingenuity displayed by the male lover in approaching the subject he has so much at heart is really surprising; but his object generally out-hints him if she wishes to do so, her natural tact and delicacy lending a subtlety to her remarks which few men can approach. And nature has so happily adjusted the masculine and feminine minds, that the ready self-possession of the latter rises in exact proportion to the sinking of that quality in the former. So that, if a lady does not bring a too bashful lover to the point, the chances are that she does not wish to do so.

A gentleman, whose modesty was too great for his happiness, was walking one Summer's day through a wood with a lady, to whom he longed but feared to offer his hand and heart. He had schemed and manœuvred enough for ten diplomatists to draw her away alone from the pic-nic where they had met, and now he durst not speak out for the life of him. But the silence had become embarrassing, and at last he ventured on a hint.

"Hark!" he cried, suddenly stopping. "Do you hear that bird singing?"

"Yes," replied the lady.

"Do you catch what it says?"

"No, I cannot say that I do."

"Why, it says 'I love you, I love you, I love you,' as plainly as possible!"

"Dear me, how odd!" replied she; and they walked on again in silence for a little way.

Presently the lady, in her turn, stopped.

"How funny!" she said. "Do you hear what that other bird says?"

"No; what?" asked the man.

"Why, it seems to me to say 'Show it, show it, show it, show it!'"

That landed him.—*Once a Week.*

Death of a French Poet.—Beaudelaire, a French poet of some reputation, died recently at the age of 47. He has been dead to the world for many months. Not only was his mind deranged, but his health was quite shattered, and the duration of so miserable a kind of existence seemed scarcely desirable. Beaudelaire, whose best title to a place in the literary world is certainly his translation of Edgar Poe's works, was, when in health both in soul and body, an odd and eccentric "character." Of a thin and elegant figure, with small features, and a fine forehead framed in long gray hair, he might almost have been termed as "dandy," and was strangely fond of perfumes, showy colors, and rare and peculiar things of every description. His poetry partakes necessarily of the same extraordinary character, and his *Fleurs de Mal*, (Flowers of Evil,) for which he was at one time prosecuted on the ground of its immorality, is perhaps one of the strangest works ever produced in French literature. Thomas de Quincy's books on opium eaters have also been analysed and partly translated by Beaudelaire under the title of *Paradis Artificiels.*

Schiller's Closing Days.—"William Tell" was completed in 1804, and proved the last work of the great master. He had projected several other works, but, alas! *pallida mors* was about to knock at the gate and summon him away forever. While young Spring in laughing loveliness was scattering her flowers over the land, on the 1st of May, 1805, he was suddenly seized with alarming illness. Four days after it assumed a fatal aspect. On the day before his death he expressed a desire to look for the last time on the bright face of the orb of day, and on the day following he breathed out his life. What a tender, loving spirit then passed away! How different was he in moral qualities and in heart from his giant contemporary, Goethe, who, it must be admitted, was as remarkable for selfishness as for genius; who, like his own *Faust*, "had a laughing devil in his sneer"—as a demi-god, demanding and exacting as a right, the incense and homage of the loftiest of mankind. Schiller was simple-hearted—a loving husband and father; he loved the beautiful and the true. Nature always charmed him, and, to use his own words in his "Knight of Toggenburg":

"Thus one morn he sat in silence,
But to clay returned;
Still that face, so calm and pallid,
To the casement turned."

On the 8th of May, towards evening, he expressed a desire once more to [illegible] sun. The curtain was drawn aside, and gazing with a cheerful and serene air at the bright rays of evening, nature thus received his last farewell. When asked how he felt he said, "Calmer and calmer." During the night he repeatedly prayed to God to save him from a lingering death. At nine o'clock in the morning he became insensible, and in the afternoon the solemn moment of dissolution drew near. His wife, Lottie, strove to place his head in an easier position. He recognized her, smiled, and his eye had already a glorified expression. She sank down close beside him, and he kissed her. This was the last symptom of consciousness. Suddenly an electric shock seemed to vibrate through him, his head sank back, the most perfect peace lit up his countenance; his features were those of one calmly sleeping.—*People's Magazine.*

Dr. Livingstone.—We find that Col. R. L. Playfair, the former Consul at Zanzibar, did not reach that place, as he hoped to have done about three months ago. He was ill on his arrival at the Seychelles, and, though he started on his voyage from thence, he was obliged to return. It is probable that Algeria, to which country he is now appointed as Consul, is the only place where he could enjoy tolerable health. His successor, Mr. Churchill, will probably receive some corroboration or disproof of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death before the search expedition arrived at Zanzibar. About this time or a little later there would be due at Quiloa one of the regular caravans from Tanginika, considerably to the northwest of Nyassa Lake; and as Ujige, a place in that district, is the first station which Dr. Livingstone had distinctly planned to visit, after crossing the lake, the arrival of this caravan and the news which it might bring of the traveler would go far to set at rest, one way or the other, the anxious apprehensions of the civilized world respecting him. To that place were forwarded, according to due arrangements by Dr. Seaward, late acting Consul at Zanzibar, a quantity of draught animals and stores. Dr. Livingstone would be certain to acknowledge, by means of the caravan to which we have alluded, the receipt of these goods, and, we believe, had agreed to write from there, but had not promised to write before he did arrive at that remote station. Hence, if the repeated stories of the attack upon him by the Mafites are false, there is as yet fair ground to hope that the indomitable explorer may have struggled through to the northwest lake, according to his first plan. The statements made both by the Johanna men and the Sepoys are all more or less incoherent and improbable. The dispatch or letter which the Bombay Sepoys averred had been sent by a certain caravan, has never been received, and the leader to whom it would have been intrusted has denied all knowledge of such a letter, after being cross-examined in every way. The negative evidence, so far as it goes, is decidedly in favor of Dr. Livingstone being alive; the positive evidence against that hope consists of nothing beyond the statement of the men who have left him and the known ferocity of the Mafites.—*Times of India.*

Norwegian Characteristics.—A story is told of a Hallingdal man, who entered a church during the performance of Divine service. Walking up the aisle of the church, he stood a moment in front of the communion table, and then, turning a somersault, he sprang over the communion rails and alighted on the table. The officiating clergyman, who was renowned for his great strength, seized the offender by the neck, and hurled him back again among the people, where he remained for some time insensible. Now, the Norwegians are very fond of witnessing feats of strength, and the clergyman in question was ever afterward most esteemed. We once witnessed a remarkable feat performed by a soldier, a Hallingdal man, in the garrison at Christiania. A brother soldier held up his cap as high in the air as he could, and the Hallingdal man, taking a sudden leap, knocked the cap out of the hand of the other with his right foot. The men of Hallingdal are said to have a strange and barbarous custom when in drink. Being well primed with finkel, they draw their short knives, and pointing them to each other, they inquire in an amicable way, "How far will you go?" A certain portion of each knife is then measured off on each side, and the remainder of the blades are carefully bound round with cloth, so that the knives cannot penetrate beyond a certain distance. All present then set to work and stab and slash each other in all directions. Sometimes these encounters end fatally, but a little blood-letting does none of the parties any harm. It may be asked if these strange combats arise from a natural taste for shedding blood. It is said not to be so, but that the custom has been handed down from father to son for many generations, and that any Hallingdal man who refused to fight when challenged would be branded as a coward.—*Black's Guide to Norway.*

A Strange Kind of Exchanges.—A certain weekly newspaper, claiming the especial patronage of the ladies, contains a column devoted to "Exchanges." It supplies a method by which young "persons"—(we thank Mr. Mill for the term)—can invite others of their own class to exchange possessions. Emily has got a sewing-machine, and is tired of it; she offers to exchange it for a pony. It is quite possible that Isabella may have a pony whose fractiousness and appetite may have tired her out, and will be glad to get a sewing-machine instead. One young lady wants a scent bottle and ostrich feathers, and offers music and novels in exchange. Sewing-machines are in demand; one advertiser offers a dressing-case for one, another a guitar. We can imagine the intense satisfaction of *pater familias*, when a daughter of his had for a long time inflicted upon him "Gentle Zitella, whither away?" with a guitar accompaniment, on finding that the dreadful instrument had disappeared, and that a quiet apparatus for making bodices had taken its place. One correspondent desires an autograph of Thackeray, and offers one of Sir Charles Phipps in return; the exchange of Glaucus and Diomed in a modern form. Another asks for birds' eggs in exchange for foreign postage stamps. Longfellow's poems are to be bartered for a yellow parasol; an unmade blue and white tarlatan dress for a pistol; a pair of ear-rings for a talking parrot; Fox's *Book of Martyrs* for a tea service; and, perhaps the most delightful of all, *Euclid* for any of the poetical works of Swinburne! What a strange picture is here of a certain class of mind, occupied by trifles, rapidly weary of those trifles! It is a wide field of speculation; one might indeed produce an essay on the young gentleman who, having exhausted the domain of pure geometry, desires to visit Lampsacus with the latest modern guide.—*London Globe.*

The Queen's Gillie—A London correspondent says: "It is understood that the Queen will shortly lose the personal services of her faithful Highland gillie, John Brown, who has been her Majesty's chosen attendant in her rides and drives ever since the death of the Prince Consort, who had a special liking for and trust in him. He was included, as it may be remembered, in the striking picture, by Sir Edwin Landseer, of the "Queen at Osborne," in this year's Academy Exhibition, and no photograph could have given a more perfect fac-simile of his personal appearance and respectful bearing. It appears that, despite the confidential post assigned him in the royal household, he is desirous to redeem the troth long ago plighted to a young Scotchwoman of his own grade; and it is understood that a residence in one of the lodges at Balmoral, with the supervision of a certain part of the domain, will prove a gratifying testimonial to him of the value entertained of his service by his royal mistress.

A Visit to the Artist Kaulbach.—Dr. Bellows writes from Munich to the *Liberal Christian*:

"I had long had the greatest admiration for the genius of Kaulbach, as exhibited in his illustration of German poetry, mythology and history. To the penetrative intelligence and spirituality which mark German art he seemed to add a grace and elegance commonly wanting in it. His great affluence and facility have not made him careless, and everything from his pencil is delicate, refined and exquisite, without lacking dignity and force. He seems to possess a most tender appreciation of childhood and womanhood, and no modern artist, to my eye, throws such grace and elegance about the human figure. It was like meeting an old friend to see the great artist in his studio. His manly form is robust and erect, the bloom of health is in his cheek, and gentleness and power in his eye, ease and grace in his manners, and all softened by seventy years of an existence which can have had few idle hours. He sat, as we entered, before his easel, at work upon the drawing of the loves of two characters in one of the very old German Minnesingers. The youth and sentiment of the picture suggested the power which genius suggests of carrying its own youth with it into extremest age; and Kaulbach is really as young as ever in feeling and in the nature and handling of his subjects. He showed us several of his more recent pictures, and especially one elegant portrait of a Copenhagen merchant, full of power and beauty. He talks with freedom and charming insight about America, which interthe only people capable of looking at countries with reference to the ideas they stand for, and their relations to human progress. He bade us not expect a period of art in America until we had got further through with the great and heroic period which gives art its inspiration and its subjects. He thought the late American war would in some future time be a prolific source of artistic ideas and themes; but artistic eras come—they cannot be made."

REGRET.

By A. C. Swinburne.

Now the days are all gone over
Of our singing, love by lover,
Days of Summer-colored seas,
Days of many melodies.

Now the nights are all passed over
Of our dreaming, where dreams hover
In a mist of fair false things,
Nights with quiet folded wings.

Now the kiss of child and mother,
Now the speech of sister and brother,
Are but with us as strange words,
Or old songs of last year's birds.

Now all good that comes or goes is
As the smell of last year's roses,
As the shining in our eyes
Of dead Summer in past skies.

FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

From the Leipsic Gartenlaube.

At some distance from the busy tumult of London proper, yet easily accessible by means of the railroad which surrounds the northeastern part of the city, lies the suburb of Hackney-Wick, for years the residence of the poet whose name is now again resounding through Germany. Twice already, before 1848, when he had written his "Confession of Faith," and then again after the shock of the revolution, has FREILIGRATH been banished to English soil.

During his residence here some of his strongest political songs, and of his most powerful poems, have been produced. Here, too, through long years of assiduous application as manager of the "Schweizer Bank," he has been enabled to procure an excellent subsistence for his family, until at the closing of that financial institution his position was lost, and the duty presented itself to the nation to enable the hitherto trammeled poet to enjoy the full "winged flight of a free soul."

From Hackney Station to FREILIGRATH's house is but a few minutes' walk. The way leads by a rural churchyard, in the centre of which arises a tower gray with age. The streets in the neighborhood are neat, but narrow and angular. Further out extends a pleasant landscape, enlivened by the River Lea with its numerous boats.

The house, which we have now reached, is adorned in the English style by two stucco columns. Front and back gardens with trees and shrubs lend a country feeling to the comfortable dwelling. Upon entering the visitor feels himself immediately seized by a taste for the fine arts. The rooms are plainly ornamented with the best engravings, while numerous maps and portfolios offer to the idle guest many subjects for artistical enjoyment.

I saw FREILIGRATH the last time about six months ago. In spite of his fifty-six or seven years I found him a strongly-built man of energetical appearance; still with long hair only slightly mixed with gray; the features firm, but from the eye occasionally a glance which unmistakably predicts the poet. His appearance instantly reminds one of BURNS' "For a' That," which FREILIGRATH has so beautifully translated.

His wife, a woman of extensive acquirements, and his interesting sons and daughters, form a pleasant circle around him. A plain but hearty hospitality immediately characterizes the home as a German one, although, in consequence of the many years, residence on British soil, the English language has become naturalized among the children.

The first impression which one receives of the poet, who once so wildly exercised the Pegasus of revolutionary poetry, is of a gentle firmness, accompanied by reserve. In London he is not accustomed to appear on public occasions. The gift of speaking freely before "a sea of upturned faces" fails him. Also, in first meeting, his individuality is not easily penetrated. In this he resembles UHLAND. Yet, in a narrower circle of friends, where he can allow himself full scope, conversation flows easily, and a delightful candor takes the place of contemplative reserve.

He has a deep, earnest nature; but at the same time so rich a vein of humor, that it seems an enigma that this side of his nature has remained almost entirely unmirrored in his productions. If we remember how heavily the burden of labor has for years lain upon FREILIGRATH, we are the more surprised at this tendency to pleasantry, while it lends a still greater charm to his conversation.

After the overthrow of his hopes for freedom, it is known that FREILIGRATH intended to emmigrate to America. He, however, finally decided to remain in the world-city on the Thames. Here, for nineteen years, his life was spent in comparative uniformity. His monotonous occupation in the city has, it is true, not been able to crush his elastic spirit, yet it has not been favorable to literary occupation.

FREILIGRATH's political sentiments are known; he has expressed them in different poems, the most severe which Germany possesses in this field, and even now he makes no secret of them. Among the London Germans he and KARL BLIND are the most decided representatives of the party for freedom; both men, intimately connected through personal friendship, stand truly and firmly together. His deep, embracing knowledge and penetrating conversation, as also his warm interest in poetry and art, place between the fearless democratic agitator and FREILIGRATH an ever strengthening bond of union.

In just such close friendship stand FREILIGRATH's literary wife and the philosophical wife of KARL BLIND, and both women render their economical households attractive through their own dignity and graciousness.

During his years of exile, FREILIGRATH has not been able to offer much to the Muses. The sound of the lyre has been only occasionally heard, as in the grand epic, "The Revolution," in his poem on the death of the Frau JOHANNA KINKEL, in his "Schiller-Cantata," which he wrote for the national *fête* in the year 1859, and which was repeated in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, as also at the German *fête* in the United States.

Let us hope that the poet, restored to leisure for a time in the evening of his life, may again touch the lute, and draw from it the old powerful tones.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.—Lord ST. VINCENT was exacting upon minute points of etiquette to a degree which was irksome to his subordinates. It was the custom for a Lieutenant from each ship in the fleet to go on board the Admiral's ship daily, I believe, for orders, but the office was always fulfilled unwillingly. On one occasion, and in a particular vessel, a dispute arose among the Lieutenants, each trying to show that the duty was not his; until, to the great relief of the others, a spirited young fellow volunteered. He went on board and introduced himself to the Admiral, then Sir JOHN JERVIS, who, after scanning his uniform, said, "I cannot give my orders to you." "Why not, Sir?" "I don't know who you are." "I am a Lieutenant." "I should not judge so from your dress." "I am aware of no defect in my dress." "You have no buckles in your shoes." The Lieutenant departed, supplied the omission, and returning, again presented himself upon the Admiral's quarter-deck, prepared to take his revenge. The first formalities having been gone through, Sir JOHN was proceeding to give his instructions, when, to his great surprise, the Lieutenant said he could not take his orders. "Why not?" inquired the startled JERVIS. "I don't know who you are," was the reply. "I am Sir JOHN JERVIS, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's fleet, &c." "I cannot tell by your dress," (for in truth the Admiral wore a simple undress.) Sir JOHN, without another word—for he was fairly caught—retired into his cabin, whence he soon emerged in the full costume of an Admiral, and the officer, having expressed his satisfaction, received his orders. The story goes that speedy promotion followed in this case, for JERVIS had the good sense to appreciate the spirit of the one as well as the wit of the other.—*Notes and Queries.*

A LAPP'S FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH A WIG.—Two English travelers were making an excursion through Norwegian Lapland, accompanied by a Lapp guide; it was Summer time, and the day was extremely hot and oppressive; so, having to make their way over some high mountains, they sat down on a good-sized stone to rest. The Lapp guide stood at a respectful distance, but being inquisitive, as his people generally are, he kept his eyes fixed on the Englishmen to observe what they were doing. One of the travelers happened to wear a wig, and wishing to cool his head he removed it, as well as his hat. On seeing this, to him, extraordinary proceeding, the Lapp stood for a moment spellbound—he had never seen such a thing as a wig before. He then beat his hands on his breast, gave a most unearthly howl, and subsided into silence. He made no remark, and the travelers proceeded on their way; but the Lapp could not be persuaded on any account, to go near the Englishman who wore a wig.—*Black's Guide to Norway.*

THE NEW FRENCH GUN.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, writing on the 3d on the experiments that are being made at Meudon with the new French gun, says: "It would appear that a more terrible arm has never been invented. None but the artillery officers who direct the experiments are aware of the construction of these guns. They are brought on the ground in leather coverings; even the ammunition and carriages are carefully concealed. The practice takes place behind scaffolding. The only fact which has transpired is, that these guns project a perfect shower of balls on a target two yards in height, and measuring three feet across, at the enormous distance of 2,500 yards, each ball penetrating the half-inch iron target. Twenty rounds can be fired per minute, and the gun, its carriage and ammunition only require two men for the transport. It is also stated that they are most easily handled. Prussia has heard of these guns, and has sent some officers to Meudon for the purpose of finding out all about them. They disguised themselves in blouses and gray linen trousers, so as to present the appearance of German workmen in search of employment. They were much pleased to find several Alsatian workmen near the exercise ground, with whom they entered into conversation in German. The Alsatians talked about the guns, gave them some details, and asked the Prussians to take a glass of wine at a neighboring cabaret. Some drunken men were there and got into a row; the police entered, and, as usual in such cases, arrested everyone in the caboose. Much to the amazement of the Prussian officers, they discovered their quondam friends to have been *mouchards*, disguised like themselves as workmen. This discovery they only made in presence of the *prefets de police*, who politely requested the officers to return to Berlin by the earliest train, which they naturally promised to do. Thus has BISMARCK been outwitted.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF AN AFRICAN KING.—From advices by the French mail from the West Coast of Africa, we learn of the death of the warrior chief MABBA, who has for the last six years been a fearful scourge among the native tribes inhabiting the countries bordering on the English and French territories in the Sene Gambia. MABBA, in 1861, was a chief of but little importance in the kingdom of Baddiboo; he was, however, a staunch Mahommedan, and watching his opportunity, in that year he rebelled against his pagan King, put him to death, and assumed the supreme rule of the country. With fire and sword he established the religion of Islam, killing all those who would not shave their heads and swear on the Koran their adherence to his faith. This fanatical warrior, elated by the success he had obtained over his negro brethren, in June, 1866, sent an invading army into British territory on the Gambia, but he was repulsed, and sustained great losses from the able strategy of the gallant Governor, Col. D'ARCY. MABBA, however, then thought he would attack the French, and in December of the same year, with 4,000 warriors, surrounded a party of 300 European French troops, and massacred them all with the exception of nine, who alone escaped to tell the sad tale. The sacrifices and customs of the King of Dahomey are but a trifle compared to the slaughter and misery this fanatic MABBA has by his ruthless policy inflicted on the unoffending negro races. This mail, however, brings the news that he has been captured in battle by JOLLIFFE, King of Sein, and his head and hands sent exultingly by that King as a trophy of successful war to the Governor of the French settlements on the Senegal. It has been computed that no less than 20,000 human beings have been killed or have died through starvation, or have been abducted and sold into slavery, by this monster MABBA, under the cloak of religion, so that, now his career is ended, it is hoped that peace and prosperity may be restored to these unhappy countries.

A VALIANT PIPER.—At the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, which was captured on the 6th of April, 1812, after a desperate resistance on the part of the French, Lieut. ALEXANDER GRANT, of the Seventy-fourth Highlanders, leading the advance, was the first to enter the castle, but fell in the moment of victory. JOHN MCLAUCHLAN, the regimental piper, particularly distinguished himself on this occasion. He was the foremost in the escalade, and on mounting the castle wall began to play the regimental quick step, "The Campbells are coming." Animating his comrades by the lively strains of this favorite air, he marched along the ramparts at the head of the advance with as much coolness as if he had been on the parade-ground. A shot from the enemy pierced the bag of his instrument, and stopped his music for a time; but JOHN realized the importance of the occasion, and proved himself equal to it. If the music ceased, the courage of his comrades might flag, and the victory, already half won, might be lost; it should never be said that he failed in his duty, so he quietly seated himself on a gun-carriage, and, amid the hurricane of shot and shell began to repair his instrument, which was speedily done. In a few minutes "The Campbells are coming" was heard again amid the roar of battle, and JOHN had the satisfaction of witnessing the surrender of the fortress.—*Our Soldiers and the Victoria Cross.*

DUMAS' LAST JOB.—You are aware that the *Situation*, an anti-Prussian paper, was started by M. HOLLANDER, a name unknown in the literary world, but well known in official circles. ALEXANDER DUMAS, one evening last Spring, was engaged in writing his "Blancs et Bleus" when he was surprised by the visit of the future editor, who abruptly asked the editor of "Monte Cristo," "Are you on the side of the Austrians or the Prussians?" "On neither side," replied DUMAS. "Prussians represent brute force, while Austrians represent hereditary despotism." "But," inquired M. HOLLANDER, "if the Austrian Government granted an increase of liberty would you write a novel in their defence?" "Not only would I do so, but I would glorify the Emperor. An Emperor who bestows a constitution on his Austrian subjects after Solferino, and on his Hungarian people after Sadowa, appears to me a remarkably intelligent man." "Well," said M. HOLLANDER, "I want a novel entitled *Terreur Prussienne à Frankfort.* Will you undertake it?" "Yes, on condition that if I have ruffians in the story I shall invent them myself." "Agreed. I require sixty *feuilletons*, of 400 lines each—84,000 lines in all." "But if the story only makes fifty-eight *feuilletons*?" "I require sixty." DUMAS took his pen and calculated sixty *feuilletons* at 400 lines each, thirty-one letters each line, that is 744,000 letters. "When do you require the work?" "By the 15th June." "That's too soon. In the first place, I have not the necessary documents." "We supply them," said M. HOLLANDER. "I grant fifteen days more, till the 1st of July, at 12." "Agreed." It was presented as the clock struck 12 on the 1st of July. DUMAS says he never wrote a work that gave him so much trouble or that pleased him so much.—*Paris (Aug. 30) Correspondence of the London Star.*

A GOOD STORY.—The *Daheim* tells a story of Count BISMARCK which amusingly illustrates the well-known fondness of the great Minister for a practical joke. One day, while he was dining in his hotel at Frankfort at the *table d'hote*, he observed two young ladies sitting opposite to him who were talking and laughing in a very loud tone. He soon perceived that they were making fun of the company, and that their remarks were especially directed against himself; but he could not understand a word of what they were saying, as they spoke in the Lettish language, evidently making sure that no one at the table was acquainted with it. Although the Count was ignorant of the language, he had, however, learnt two or three Lettish words during a recent tour in Courland, and he determined to use his knowledge so as to disconcert his fair assailants. Turning to a friend who was sitting near him, he whispered, "When you hear me speak in a foreign language give me your watch key." Meanwhile the ladies went on talking more loudly than ever, and by the time the dessert was put on the table their hilarity had reached its climax. At length, during a pause after a somewhat heartier burst of laughter than usual, Count BISMARCK said quietly to his friend, "Dohd man to azleck?" ("Give me the key.") The effect was instantaneous; the ladies started as if they were shot, and, with their faces covered with blushes, rushed out of the room.—*Pall-Mall Gazette.*

A DELICATE HINT.—ROGERS, the poet, one of the most hospitable men that ever lived, once asked an Irish gentleman to come and stay with him. He came fast enough, but would not go. Weeks and months passed, and still, in spite of innumerable delicate hints, he remained a fixture. At last ROGERS, in despair, was obliged to fill his house with invited company, appropriating the Irishman's room; and then he said to him, "My dear ——, in spite of your probable arrangements for leaving sooner, I possibly cannot part with you before next Saturday. Beyond that date I cannot ask you to remain, as my house will be quite full"—which is the most courteous way in which one man ever ejected another on record.

QUEER TASTE.—The Parisians, with a morbid love of the horrible, are crowding to Fontainebleau to see the spot where the recent murder was committed. They pic-nic on the very spot where the dead body lay; and their favorite amusement afterward is to get a lady of the party to stretch herself out in the position and on the exact points of ground on which the body was found lying. Then they cover her face with a parasol; they place around her the gloves, a fan, a handkerchief; and they perform the scene of the discovery, failing that of the murder. Surely this is quite worthy of a people whose tiger-like disposition was made manifest in the days of the *Terreur*. A writer in the *Liberté* says: "At the Hotel de Paris I asked to see the rooms that had been occupied by the two adventuresses. 'Impossible,' replied the waiter. 'The *lauréates* of two of the principal ladies' schools in Paris have come to dine in these rooms with their parents, after the distribution of the prizes.'" What a charming climax to the scholastic career of those "sweet girl graduates!"

MIDNIGHT MISSIONS IN ENGLAND.

The regular midnight meeting movement, in its organized form, commenced in London in the month of February, 1860, and in New-York City exactly seven years later, in February, 1867. But the original pattern of the work was set three years before the former date by a solitary lady, who took counsel only of her Bible and her own heart, and sought no other alliance or precedent than His who "came to seek and to save that which was lost." Mrs. EMMA SHEPPARD, of Frome, England, began as early as 1855 to visit and befriend the fallen in the "Black Ward" of the Workhouse. She got them into reformatories, and for four years watched over and encouraged such as were thrown in her way by such expedients as she could devise from time to time. She speaks of having exhausted her claims on the reformatories, or "penitentiaries," as they are called, of Bath, Clewer and Pentonville, and of being driven to seek some new and freer way to exercise her intense compassion for the lost; when, encouraged by some kindly donations, she determined to see how a simple scheme of her own might work, though "foolishness" to the elaborate management of the large penitentiaries of England, in which it seems there was little place for methods like hers.

She took a very lowly house in the town, at a rent of $30 per annum, bought some second-hand beds and bedding, chairs, tables and crockery, costing in all about a hundred dollars, and placed a faithful old woman in charge. In November, 1859, the cards of invitation for her first "reception" (as her imitators in New-York happily call it) were sent abroad, and in the evening Mrs. SHEPPARD was at the Refuge at 7 o'clock, with an attached old servant to assist her, a bright fire throwing out its cheerful welcome, and a table laid with tea, coffee and other refreshments. Fourteen or fifteen of her invited guests were soon assembled in the little room; some of them pretty young creatures, some apparently hardened in sin, some with hollow coughs and hectic cheeks and feverish eyes. They appeared to be much affected by the kindness of the entertainment, and expressed themselves much pleased with its excellence. When this was over, Mrs. SHEPPARD sat down pleasantly among them, saying: "Now I am going to talk to you about myself first, and then about you." She told them of her longing of years to do something for them, of her visits to the Black Ward of the Workhouse, ("Please ma'am, you visited me there," interrupted one; or, "'Twere my sister you speak of," says another,) then of her successful efforts for several of their class, and how all, even the notorious "M. H.," the plague of magistrates and jailers, were now "clothed and in their right mind."

By this time all were deeply affected: the sobbing was universal, and when she had recounted the efforts she had made to establish this little home, told them of her earnest desire to gather in some this very night, showed them the neat and simple bedrooms which she had prepared, for receiving six of them immediately, and explained the necessary rules she must ask them and trust their honor to observe; she read to them the parable of the Prodigal Son, begged each to "arise and go to her Father," and then drew all to their knees, around her, while with broken voice, amid a weeping group, she poured out her soul in prayer for the poor creatures. Four of them unhesitatingly and gratefully enrolled themselves, four, unable to remain that night, applied for leave to come in the following week, and *all* earnestly responded to the invitation to meet her once a fortnight during the Winter.

We have followed thus far the details of Mrs. SHEPPARD's simple story, because they illustrate the vital principles of the new movement, show the secret of character and power for the work, and exhibit the admirable originality, simplicity and gentle force united in this woman's composition. In 1862, three years later, Mrs. SHEPPARD writes that thirty-three unfortunates had sought her little home for six, of whom *twenty-eight* had persevered in the ways of virtue. She adds: "The key note of their recall has been love. No reproaches, no dismal doubtings whether they would accept the offer of a new life, but a certain confidence expressed in full and assured terms of invitation—'I am *sure* you will be glad to leave your awful, unwomanly life; come in, poor girl, come in.'" Whoever has not experienced the control of a full-hearted invitation to a stranger's table under circumstances when it would certainly be declined but for the *action* in it, the cordiality of purpose and the undebatable assumption of consent, has missed the charm of the richest hospitality. Something like this is wanted here; something that this gracious lady had in her great heart and manner to give. It seems a pity that so few are called to such beneficence as this, but it is really of little use for others to come. Woman is assuredly the ministering spirit; woman, in all her loveliness of person, manner and attire; in all the winning command that belongs to embodied delicacy and innocence. Why is it indispensable, or inevitable, that every lady to be seen at midnight meetings is draped in deep mourning, and past any age decorous to mention of a lady? Why not also youthful, blooming and cheerful goodness, unsophisticated and inexperienced in evil? One of Mrs. SHEPPARD's peculiar ways suggests the why not: "On my return home, without entering into any details, I can tell my young daughters of another lost one found, and thus teach *them* to look tenderly and pitifully on these wandering ones, and be ready in after years to give the outstretched hand to the fallen." She gives her opinion, we believe with eminent truth, that "the more delicately nurtured, the purer, the more ignorant of vice, the lady is who thus seeks them, the greater influence she will have over them." Meanwhile, we wish our excellent ladies so nobly engaged—so far as deep black is not imperative on the part of their circumstances or feelings—could see their way to dress a little more dressily.

Another thing about Mrs. SHEPPARD, though it seems a slight thing, is really a cardinal virtue in this work, and indeed it is the index of a cardinal virtue of the Christian. In all we have seen of her words and works, there is no indication of the feeling "stand by thyself, for I am holier than thou." It is the awful moral level to which the gospel humiliates human nature in common, upon which the fallen and the merciful must be brought together. No trace of caste, social or moral. We would not be captious, but we don't like to see a poor ashamed woman (wretched in spite of her brave bearing) asked to take tea or coffee and cake by herself under the eyes of a company from which the very act marks her off distinctly as one of a class, and such a class! There is humiliation in this, and there is scarcely less in the aspect of charity, which entertainment necessarily assumes when it loses that of courtesy and fellowship. Many, we know, and we wonder if most do not, refuse it utterly, and in so doing feel a fresh barrier of irritated pride arise in their hearts against the well-meant approaches of their betters. In the Old world this might work very differently, but the poor are not accustomed to express inferiority here, and fiercely resent the implication of it. They will not endure the theory of charity in an entertainment to which they are invited, and if the "tea" is to mean anything to the purpose, it must be expressive of friendship and courtesy. What is the objection to a general serving of tea, &c., at a fixed hour, with a tacit understanding that the benevolent present, at least, will make it a point to have a little appetite? If it is gracious in our ladies to serve, as they do, it would be still more so to partake.

We lose track of Mrs. SHEPPARD, among the incomplete documents before us, but we discover an allusion to an eventual plurality of her "homes;" and to the fact that they afforded a model and incitement to many others. She appears to have chosen with rare wisdom to multiply small domestic establishments, and not to aggregate her resources in a great piece of machinery, which usually proves a machine and nothing more. Of the organized movement, we have one of the earliest and one of the latest; but not the intermediate reports, and cannot, therefore, give a summary of the whole work done. The only general statement we notice, is one of great interest. Fully one hundred "Homes" for repentant unfortunates have sprung up in England, working in concert with but independently of "The Midnight Meeting Movement," as the Society is called. The meetings are held in various places temporarily engaged, and conducted generally on the plan already described; but the persons prevailed upon are provided for at once in the various private refuges, according to the conditions of each case. We are strongly impressed with the advantages of a system of this kind, well developed and improved, for New-York. Of the girls who may be persuaded at one of our meetings to turn from their evil ways, there may be one who knows a trade, and can be placed at once in employment: we want a cheap and good boarding-house, under watchful Christian influence, to send her to. Another could sustain herself with a sewing-machine, another by plain or fancy needlework, and a third by some other kind of home industry; for these we want furnished lodgings, or working-rooms, under the same watchful influence, and, again, a salesroom distinct from all other offices. Another class might be made, but are not, fit for domestic service; for these a family school of domestic arts: for others, distinct and private training shops, one, if you please, in every available trade. There is nothing to be gained, except in cost, and everything to be sacrificed, in agglomerating all these and other necessary provisions in one huge and complex establishment. Let them spring up and flourish separately, as hearts shall be moved and opportunities presented, under a common head, or at least in a common spirit.

Meetings of this kind in England are not held oftener than fortnightly. In the first two years only twenty-five meetings were held in London. But large numbers are brought into attendance by the efficient labor expended beforehand. It appears to be intended to make each meeting a great occasion, and to that end time and great preparation are requisite. It was also necessary, in the early part of the movement at least, to raise a considerable amount of money beforehand, in view of each meeting, as the promoters were wisely resolved not to solicit reformation which they were not prepared to render practicable. We note one meeting attended by 400, and another by 600 poor women. The summary of these twenty-five meetings and their results show that 6,000 girls attended, heard the Gospel earnestly addressed to themselves, and received 29,000 appropriate religious publications; 123 were restored to their friends; 211 were placed in domestic service; 27 were left in the "Homes;" 36 were assisted and enabled to earn their living independently; 2 were set up in business; 8 were married; 3 emigrated; and of a total of 442 thus withdrawn from the walks of infamy only 30 are referred to as having left the "Homes" after a short residence.

But the work in London in these first two years, was far surpassed by the aggregate in other towns to which the movement seems to have almost simultaneously spread. Midnight meetings were held in Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, Ramsgate, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and many other towns. The returns, so far as received, warranted the calculation that 600 girls had been restored through these provincial meetings; making a net aggregate of over 1,000 rescued human beings in the infancy of the movement. Many of the cases detailed are most remarkable, both for excessive depravity and successful reformation, and would be read with more interest than anything we have stated, if we had room to reproduce them. One of the most remarkable circumstances is the general obloquy which the promoters of the movement had to encounter in this period, and their rapid and extended success in spite of it. Judging from the language of the sixth annual report, in retrospect of this period, the disgrace of being connected with the midnight meetings was at first far more formidable than was encountered (with partial justice) by our own McDowellites, thirty years ago. This, however, was long since completely overcome, and the movement is now an acknowledged success, indorsed with honor by the *Times*, and popular with all classes.

In the year ending March 13, 1866, twenty-six fortnightly meetings were held in London, attended by 2,170 girls, of whom only 300 were directly provided for at the meetings; the majority, influenced by the meetings, having preferred to apply in their own behalf at the Homes, which have become numerous and well understood. At least 1,000 had thus been rescued in London during the year. As an example of the operation of the Homes we quote the report of 175 cases received from the midnight meetings into a private establishment in Blackfriars: 15 married, 6 died, 4 of them with good evidence of faith in Christ; 9 restored to friends, 15 supporting themselves honorably, 89 in situations, 41 sent to situations or left voluntarily, and 7 lost sight of. Two meetings were held for "fast" young men, with an aggregate attendance of 450, addressed by BROWNLOW NORTH and others, on the miseries and guilt of sinful pleasure. We observe no report from outside of London, except incidental mention of a "Home" in Hull, where 223 unfortunates had been entertained and nearly all of them restored to virtue and respectability. The "Rescue Society" is an organization which maintains a number of homes. As a specimen of the scale of their operations, it appears that during the year 1864 they received 480 of these outcasts, and a fact is stated which shows the value of religious instruction after it has been apparently wasted. Of these 480 salvable ones 412 had been Sunday-scholars.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Main Issue—The Duty of the Republican Party.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Sept. 18.

By all means let us adhere to the vital issue until that is settled, and let us understand what it is. Briefly, it is equal suffrage. It includes the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but that is valuable mainly because it provides for equal suffrage in the Convention elections and in the State Constitutions to be framed for the South. As a matter of consistency the party must also endeavor to establish the same principle in the Constitutions of all the States, and any attempt to evade this duty will necessarily dishonor and weaken the party. And it is bound to place it in the Constitution of the United States, and so render it as nearly as possible irreversible, but is yet to be proposed in Congress, and is not now an issue before the people. Some would have Congress establish equal suffrage by law in all the States. But the constitutional right to do this is denied by many of the best authorities, and is so generally doubted by the people, and would so certainly provoke bitter hostility against the party in the closely contested States, that it cannot well be made an issue. If it could be shown that it may be constitutionally done, it is not the best way to do it. If the people are for equal suffrage, it can be established by State action or by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. If they are not for it, no party can attempt to force it upon them without destroying itself. We can carry equal suffrage by the free convictions of the people. We had better not attempt it against them.

Impeachment is another of the outside issues which there is no need of carrying into the Fall elections. There is no doubt that the feeling for this extreme measure has been greatly strengthened by the recent acts of the President, and yet there are many voters who doubt whether there is sufficient cause for it, outside of party reasons, or whether it is expedient even if it can be fully justified. And in any view it is a matter to be decided, not by popular vote, but by the Senate sitting as the highest judicial tribunal of the nation. No Senator should be in the least degree influenced by the popular vote in such a matter, and it is not to be presumed that any one will.

It is a thing pertaining wholly to Congress, and nothing is to be gained in any way by attempting to make it an issue in the elections. So of the threatened schemes of confiscation; they are of disputed constitutionality, and legislation under the war power is not to be kept up without end in time of peace; besides, the moral sense of the people against a policy of persistent vindictiveness daily gains in strength, and confiscation cannot be made an issue in the elections without danger of serious loss.

Equal suffrage is the prime issue. It is the strongest possible one. Every man admits that it is just in itself and that there can be no true republican government without it. Let this issue be kept before the people. The Congressional scheme of reconstruction, with all its admitted defects, must be adhered to and pushed to completion, because it is based upon equal suffrage. The Republican Party must be maintained in power until this principle is fully realized throughout the nation. Here our strength lies. Comprehending it and honestly adhering to it, the Republican Party will maintain its supremacy till its work is fully accomplished.

Gen. Halleck's Order in Relation to Alaska.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Aug. 19.

The following important order was received from the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific Aug. 13:

In compliance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, the territory ceded by Russia to the United States will constitute a military district, and will be attached to the Department of California. It will be called the Military District of Alaska, headquarters at Sitka. A district commander will be assigned hereafter.

Companies H, Second Artillery, and F, Ninth Infantry, are designated for the garrison of Sitka. They will be in readiness to embark on the 13th proximo.

The Chief-Quartermaster of the division will provide transportation for these companies, with their supplies for one year. Such transportation to be ready to leave this harbor on the above date.

The Chief-Commissary and Medical-Purveyor of the division will provide one year's supply of commissary, medical and hospital stores.

The command will be supplied with a field battery, and also, as far as practicable, with the guns designated in paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 67, current series, from Adjutant-General's office; also, one year's supply of ordnance stores. The senior officer of the command will make the proper requisitions through Headquarters Department of California.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEORGE H. WEEKS, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is assigned as Chief Quartermaster and Acting Chief Commissary of the District.

The Medical Director, Department of California, will provide a medical officer for the command and post at Sitka.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Letter from Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, to the Good Templars.

A committee appointed at a Convention of Good Templars in Unionville, Penn., recently interrogated Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, who has been nominated for the Legislature, respecting his views on a Prohibitory Liquor Law, saying that in their view and in the view of those whom they represented this is a question of far greater importance than any that can come before the Legislature during his official term, should he be elected. To their inquiries, Mr. HICKMAN returned the following answer:

WESTCHESTER, Sept. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Sumner Stebbins and Benj. P. Kirk:

SIRS: I am in receipt of your communication, under date of the 12th inst., requesting my views on questions connected with the present temperance movement, including that of a prohibitory law. It is with reluctance I reply, as I would not speak a word calculated to influence action touching myself.

The plain purpose of your letter is to know how I will vote in the event of my election to the Legislature. I answer, I do not know. Even were the proposed reform in the shape of a bill before me I would not determine my action upon it without a full hearing and due consideration. The juror who enters a court with his mind made up upon the questions to be brought before him is a sorry instrument in the administration of justice. As a judge I would prefer to learn all I could before giving a decision. There is little danger of any of us knowing too much.

But how do you stand, gentlemen, upon the different policies pursued by the conflicting political parties of the day? You will pardon me if presumptuous, I venture to think I have as much right to interrogate you as you have to interrogate me. Are you not more willing to cast your votes for a Democrat than a Republican, provided the former shall satisfy you he is opposed to the sale of intoxicating drinks and the latter shall not? In other words, do you not subordinate the present deplorable condition of our country to a single vice? Would you not prefer ANDREW JOHNSON drunk, subscribing a temperance pledge, to glorious BEN WADE, sober, withholding his signature? I fear so. Here we may differ. I hold that the future destiny of the Republic is more involved in the action of the last and present Congresses, than in the one idea of the Good Templars. I am not infallible, and may, therefore, be mistaken.

Let us understand each other; and that we may do so I will be plain. I am not a petitioner for public favors, and never have been. If the people of Chester County shall believe another can serve them better than I, they will not act wisely if they do not oppose me. No man living can truthfully say I ever asked his vote. I cannot beg the public confidence.

My present position upon the ticket of the Republican Party has not been secured by any act of mine. Importunity, in a moment of weakness perhaps, overcame me. It makes me sad to think I may be constrained to pass a Winter in Harrisburgh. If you would make me happy keep me at home—defeat me. As I am devoid of ambition, so I am without anxiety as to my fate in the contest. Kind friends declare that, in the present emergency, I will be able to serve the public interests. They think much better of me than I do of myself. It is certain I cannot be privately benefited by an election. This should be understood.

If I shall be chosen your representative, let it be upon the exact record of my life, rather than upon declarations made in a moment of excitement. I can promise nothing beyond an honest effort to discharge plain duties, and this I shall attempt whether in office or out of office. God will judge me as closely by public acts as by private ones, and I therefore stand indifferent as to the results of an election so far as may merely affect myself.

Admitting the purity of your motives, and with the kindest feelings toward you personally, I am truly yours,

JOHN HICKMAN.

Speaker Colfax on the President.

In his speech at Lebanon, Ohio, on the 17th inst., Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, after reviewing the different measures of reconstruction following the advent of Mr. JOHNSON to the Presidential chair, said that each succeeding step he had taken had been only more and more toward the rebel policy. He continued:

"I honestly wanted peace and harmony with the Executive; but when I saw Unionism crushed out in the South, and rebellion again on its feet, dominant and presumptuous, I did not dare, under my oath, to sanction it. God helping me, I cannot put the dagger of power again into the hands of those assassins by which they can strike the Government once more, as they did in the past. Because we would not do it the President denounced us from one end of the country to the other, calling us traitors and saying we were a so-called Congress, hanging on the verge of the Government. There is another department of this Government hanging on the verge of the Government, and when the ides of November come it may happen to fall off. Now, one point I wish to draw attention to is this: LINCOLN issued a proclamation before JOHNSON, but he did it by authority of the law that existed then; but that law was repealed by Congress in 1867. JOHNSON neither vetoed this law, nor did he send it back. It became a law by his not returning it within ten days. It takes from him this power of amnesty. He claims it under the power of the President to grant reprieves or pardons; they are as widely different as a marriage license and a statute, and an amnesty act is one of sovereign power of the nation, and no President, though he may think sometimes he is King, though the Secretary of State may ask if you take JOHNSON as President or King—no President, except by authority of Congress, has the power to grant general amnesty to persons who have been engaged in rebellion.

Your President has no right to have a policy, except what may be included in the laws of the United States. He has the right to recommend such measures as he sees fit. When he has performed that work, it devolves upon the Legislature of the country. If he deems the laws enacted unconstitutional, he can return them with his objections, and if they pass the bill again by a two-thirds majority, it becomes a law. He is bound to see that these laws are executed. Is there a man here that will say, Democrat or Republican, that JOHNSON has taken care that these laws of the nation shall be faithfully executed? On the contrary, he has thwarted them on every opportunity. He has revived the dead body of the rebellion. He has libeled these laws by issuing his proclamation. Imagine WASHINGTON sitting in the Presidential chair executing the laws passed by the First Congress as JOHNSON is doing those of the Fortieth Congress, and his name would go down in infamy, and I say before this audience, I arraign this man for this last proclamation, in defiance of the authority of the law and the Constitution. I arraign him for the violation of his oath. I arraign him for failing to faithfully execute the laws of Congress. And I believe that to be the duty of those who represent so faithfully the loyal sentiments of this country; that he shall have, like all others, who are charged with offences, the opportunity before that tribunal made by the Constitution, to vindicate himself from these grave charges of the people against him."

Gen. Grant and Gen. Schofield's Order.

Dispatches to the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The assertion in a Boston paper that Gen. GRANT will revoke Gen. SCHOFIELD's order for the election in Virginia on the 25d of October, and direct that it be held early in November, in accordance with what are understood to be the President's wishes, is denied at headquarters in the most positive terms. Gen. GRANT can see no reason why all the Southern elections should be held on one given day; and in any event he recognizes that it is within the province of District Commanders, under the Reconstruction Law, to judge for themselves when the election should be held. It may furthermore be stated that denial is also made of the story that Gen. SCHOFIELD fixed the day for the Virginia election earlier than the aforesaid time in November, in order to meet the views of Gen. GRANT, who wanted to snub the President. The fact is, as all of Gen. SCHOFIELD's dispatches show, he is anxious to accomplish his work as soon as possible in order to meet the wishes of Congress for early reconstruction. His preparations for registration were carefully made, and all his orders on that subject met with the warmest approval of his superior officer. He is confident that all necessary correction of his registry lists can easily be made prior to the 22d of next month, and sees no cause for delaying the election. Finally, in this connection, it may also be added that while no one doubts the President's desire for a reopening of the registry lists, he himself informed a gentleman who called on him last evening that he had not, directly or indirectly, given any such direction to District Commanders, except as he had authorized the Associated Press to say that he wished the registry lists kept open until the first of October and the elections to be held on the first Monday in November.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The Uses of Carbolic Acid.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

This substance, sometimes called phenic acid, phenole or phenylic alcohol, and known for some time to the chemist, has within the last few years come more especially into notice on account of its great value as a disinfectant, and for other purposes, some of which we propose to bring to the notice of our readers. In its purest form, when entirely free from water, it presents the appearance of a mass of long, needle-like crystals. More frequently, however, it is a heavy, brownish transparent liquid, which does not combine readily with water, but, like the crystals, is very soluble in alcohol or ether. It is obtained from gas tar, where it exists in combination with many other substances, among them seven acids, ten neutral and fourteen alkaline bodies, some of which are of great value in the arts. None, however, are of more importance than carbolic acid, or capable of more varied applications.

The peculiar antiseptic and other properties of carbolic acid, appear to be due partly to its power of coagulating the albumen of animal and vegetable substances, as of eggs, seeds and spores, and thus destroying their vitality; partly to its alteration of the tissues and its forming chemical combinations with them; and partly, doubtless, to other conditions not yet appreciated. Be the philosophy of its action what it may, its preëminent utility as a disinfectant is unquestionable, placing it, perhaps, at the head of all substances of this class. Its efficiency is very great in destroying mould. A few drops stirred into a pot of paste will not only prevent it becoming mouldy, but act measurably in keeping it sweet—a fact that will readily be appreciated by paper-hangers. The mustiness of damp closets and basements may readily be prevented or removed by its use. The spread of many diseases may be arrested by means of carbolic acid, especially those which owe their development to the propagation of croptogamic vegetation, like mould. It is the only substance that has had any positive influence in cases of rinderpest. By washing the stalls and floors where diseased cattle have been kept with a solution of carbolic acid, and using it in the whitewash for the stables, as well as washing the animals themselves freely with it, the progress of the disease has frequently been staved; while the same application to untainted animals and their stables has often preserved them from attacks in infected districts. Its free use in houses afflicted with typhoid fevers, small-pox and cholera, and many other diseases, as well as in the wards of hospitals, has proved most beneficial in its results. For this purpose the floor and all the wood-work should be well washed with water containing about a tablespoonful of the acid to a bucket-full of water, and the walls and ceiling whitewashed with lime having rather a larger proportion of the acid added to it. Painted walls and ceilings may, of course, merely be washed down with carbolized water. The odor of water-closets may be completely destroyed by washing the seats (especially the under-side) and the wood-work and apparatus generally with a stronger mixture of the acid than that above mentioned, as well as by pouring some of it into the pan.

A special application of carbolic acid is found in cases of cholera. This disease is known to owe its spread, once established, mainly to the emanations (probably of vegetable character) from the excretions and vomitings of the patient which, taken into the systems of other persons, reproduce the disease. Powdered copperas, freely used in chamber vessels or water closets, will answer a good purpose, but is far inferior in efficiency to carbolic acid. Its administration internally, in cases of cholera, may possibly be also of advantage. Other medical applications are, in cases of itch, ringworm, and in those cutaneous diseases generally which are due to animal or vegetable parasitic growth, as well as in diphtheria. Used freely as a wash about the beds and floors, it will destroy bedbugs and prevent the hatching of their eggs, and by dipping a cloth into its solution, and hanging near the bed at night, mosquitoes will be kept away as long as the powerful creosotic odor remains. It is doubtless capable of important application in destroying insects on plants; and it is well known that to the presence of carbolic acid is due the efficiency of MCDOUGALL's sheep dip, in curing so many cutaneous diseases that have hitherto baffled the skill of the farmer. A very slight percentage will kill the microscopic and other animalculæ in water, although imparting an unpleasant taste at the same time. It is sometimes used to great advantage as a wash for the inside of fowls or fish, after cleaning them during hot weather, to preserve them from becoming tainted; while meat, already quite far gone in this direction, can be rendered sweet again by immersion in it. The eggs of blow flies will not hatch in contact with surfaces moistened by it. Injected into the viscera or poured down the throat, it will keep specimens of birds or beasts a long time fit for the use of the taxidermist. Quite a weak solution, as of a tablespoonful of water, will make a liquid almost as well adapted for the preservation of specimens of natural history, as alcohol itself. Added to weak spirit, as first-proof whisky, it will increase the strength of the latter for preservative purposes, to any desired degree.

We are far from having exhausted all the possible applications of this useful substance, but others will readily suggest themselves as occasion requires. It is only necessary to bear in mind that carbolic acid acts essentially by destroying the vitality of eggs of animals and seeds of plants, especially the more minute and microscopic in character, as well as of cells generally, preventing the multiplication or evolution of the latter, and averting decomposition. The dampness of houses is in itself not necessarily injurious to health, but it almost always becomes so when accompanied by mould; the former is not affected by the carbolic acid; the latter can always be arrested and destroyed by it. Other applications will readily be seen in the case of mouldiness of grain, dry-rot of timber, (which results from a vegetable or fungus growth,) and various diseases, as already explained.

Many of the properties of carbolic acid, as detailed above, are shared by creosote, which, indeed, is a mixture of carbolic and cresilic acids, in varying proportions.

The best mode of keeping carbolic acid is in the form of a concentrated alcoholic solution, to be diluted with water, as occasion requires, as the pure acid, either in its crystaline or liquid form, will not unite readily with water.

One objection to the employment of carbolic acid, in some of the cases above mentioned, will be found in the strong odor accompanying it, resembling that of creosote. This is a matter of comparatively little consequence, however, except when applied to or near substances to be used as food.

Southern Men Supported by Northern Capital.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Opinion, Sept. 11.

A prominent New-York merchant was once heard to remark that before the war he had rather sell a Southern merchant a bill of goods at sixty days on his word of honor, than to sell the same amount upon the same time on acceptable bank paper. The reason assigned for this was, as a general rule, Southern men were much more scrupulous in the discharge of obligations of honor than prompt in meeting their legal paper.

In accordance with this principle, several of the most prudent and successful New-York merchants furnished goods on reasonable time to Southern dealers upon their individual paper. In some instances notes were not taken; but the amounts were entered in the form of running accounts, based upon the promise of the debtor to make remittances monthly, or oftener, according to his ability. In this way hundreds of Southern merchants, who had been left prostrate by the war, were enabled to resume business.

Two successive years of famine following close upon a devastating war, rendered it impossible in many instances for these obligations to be met; while in some cases mere adventurers—without any settled habitation or practical knowledge of the business—succeed in obtaining credit. These latter never intended to discharge their liabilities, if by any possibility they might avoid it. And it is this class of men, by the way, who have been so bitter in their sectional feeling, and who, it would seem, thought it excusable to swindle a "Yankee" out of a few thousand, because that "Yankee," by contributing to the support of the war for the Union, had been instrumental in making him poor!

In this way the credit of Southern merchants has been greatly impaired. There is no longer that willingness to extend them favors which prevailed in 1865. This is well known to most of our merchants. The reason is obvious.

There is another thing which Southern merchants and business men, although ordinarily shrewd and astute, do not seem to understand, but which we happen to know is doing them great injury at the North. Human nature is essentially the same everywhere. If you habitually denounce a man as unjust, cowardly and tyrannical in his political relations, it is hardly natural that he should regard you as a friend. If you impress him with a belief that you consider him your enemy, he is very apt to place the same estimate upon you that you do upon him; and nothing is more unnatural than for a man to extend favors to an enemy.

We have observed—and it is becoming a theme of remark at the North—that many of those men in this section who are under the greatest obligations to Northern capitalists, are among the most bitter declaimers against the Northern people. Men who have profitable agencies for Northern houses and corporations are not unfrequently the most unrelenting in their sectional animosities. They denounce, in the bitterest terms, those whose capital furnishes them with profitable employment. They are uncompromising in their hatred of the adherents of Congress, notwithstanding those very adherents may be their greatest benefactors. Congress, two-thirds of which is the law-making power in case of a difficulty between it and the Executive, is but the representative of the Northern people. Among those people—and prominently among them, too—are men who furnish employment and the means of living to thousands of Southern men. And yet, strange to say, the very men who are the recipients of these favors are the most intolerant and abusive of Congress and the Northern people. Is this right? Is it exactly honorable?

A Letter from Edward Spangler—The Yellow Fever.

The following letter from EDWARD SPANGLER, now a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas, was recently received in Baltimore:

FORT JEFFERSON, Fla., Sept. 6, 1867.

I am well at present, but don't know how long it will last, for we have the yellow fever here, and there are two and three dying every day, and I am busy working in the carpenters' shop, making coffins day and night, and don't know when my time will come. They don't last longer than a few hours. I will enclose a few moss pictures for you, and I will send you a barrel of coral if I don't get the yellow fever and die; but there are ten chances to one if I ever see you again. It is very desperate here. The doctor of the post is very sick with it, and there is no doctor here but Dr. MUDD, and he volunteered his services, and has made a good hit of it. We have lost no cases with him yet.

With love to all, EDWARD SPANGLER.

The Ward Brothers—Future Matches.

From the Newburgh Journal, Sept. 19.

Yesterday afternoon one of our reporters visited JOSH. WARD at his place in Cornwall Landing. There are fourteen in the family, and all boys but one. ELLIS WARD, the younger brother, promises to be able to row any known oarsman, and a nephew of the family, to whom we were introduced, is even now making time that would delight a patron of aquatic sports. There is much speculation as to future matches with the Ward brothers. We are authorized to say, in their behalf, that the day they went into training for the Springfield race JOSH. offered to row the Stranger Crew, of Poughkeepsie, for $1,000 one week after the Springfield race, whether they won or lost that race. That challenge was declined. The Ward brothers now stand ready to make a match with the Stranger crew, of Poughkeepsie, for $2,500 or $3,000, to be rowed this Fall, but they will not row for any less sum. They hold their champion flag subject to the competition of the world, but they will not row for any light stakes. A California crew has challenged them to row for $3,000 or $5,000 in gold, $1,500 to be allowed to either crew for expenses, if the race takes place in California or New-York. The Ward brothers are ready to accept the challenge on the California men's own terms, and they will go to California and row that crew on the Sacramento for the stakes proposed.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A call has been issued for a "mass Convention of the friends of morality, temperance and religion" at Rochester, Minn., on the 24th inst. The St. Paul *Press* is somewhat disgusted by it, and says that there is good internal evidence that this is a well-defined plan, calculated to disrupt the party and defeat the Republican ticket this Fall. It adds: "It is suggestive to consider that the Grand and Worthy Chief of the Order of Good Templars of this State is a notorious Copperhead, and that the Grand Secretary is a well-known Democrat. Republicans, disaffected toward the Republican ticket, not the platform, are busily at work in this movement. Gentlemen well up in the statistics of the Order rate the voters in the order politically at about nine Republicans to one Democrat. Hence the major portion of this call is directed to Republicans, upon whom it is desired to make an impression. Further, a direct charge is made against the Republican Party that they are in favor of the desecration of the Sabbath."

An election in New-Haven, Conn., of a Board of Education on the 16th inst. resulted in the choice of four Democrats, two of them being Roman Catholics, and, as the *Palladium* says, "elected as such."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Capt. RUTHERFORD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Wilmington, N. C., says that during the month of August he furnished 388 rations to destitute whites and 317 to destitute blacks. He adds: "No issues were made to able-bodied colored people, and all on the above list of blacks were from sickness, old age, being cripples, or from extreme youth, utterly unable to help themselves. I adopted a more liberal rule with the whites, and a large proportion of the women and children (on the list of the whites) to whom rations were issued, were the widows and orphans of men who died in the rebel armies."

The entire registered vote of Virginia exceeds 216,000, and the majority of the whites over the colored voters approximates 14,000, according to the returns received at headquarters from the County Boards of Registration.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Some of the papers in Oregon have lately published articles in favor of changing the boundaries of Oregon so as to exclude all the district east of the Cascade Mountains and include all of Washington west of that range. But the Washington people do not desire an incorporation with Oregon; they consider the basin of Puget Sound large enough for a State, and they solicit no political supervision by the Willamette Valley, which has, in many respects, antagonistic interests.

Much inquiry is made in Japan as to the facilities offered by California in the way of educational institutes for Japanese scholars, and it is said that it is the intention of the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on his arrival at Yeddo, to tender a free passage on their steamers to a certain number of Japanese students each year, to California and back.

Gen. HATCH, who is in command of the Fourth United States Cavalry, contemplates a new plan of frontier defence on the northern border of Texas, making Fort Mackavet his headquarters, and scattering his forces along a line of defence from Fort Clark to Fort Chadbourne, and scouting over the entire distance.

Citizens of Minnesota recently petitioned that they might have the privilege of trading with the inhabitants of the British Territory, and particularly of furnishing ammunition, and the Secretary of War has granted to them the same privileges as have been granted to the Hudson Bay Company.

The office of Hon. F. E. WOODBRIDGE, at Vergennes, Vt., was entered by burglars a few nights since, and his safe blown open and a $1,000 United States bond stolen, besides $20 in national bank bills.

The fur trade of St. Paul, Minn., during the past five or six years has amounted to from $250,000 to $300,000 annually. The furs are mainly from the Red River region.

The shipments of butter from St. Albans, Vt., for August, amount to 5,705 packages, weighing 333,580 pounds. Shipments of cheese for the same time, 519 boxes, weighing 3,974 pounds.

Mrs. KEENE, the mother of the two young ladies who were burned to death at Abington, Mass., on Sunday night, was so affected by her loss that she has become insane.

From returns at the State Auditor's office it appears that the total amount of taxable property in Illinois, for 1867, is $492,865,985, being an increase of over $82,000,000.

Senator SUMNER will open the course of Lyceum lectures at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 10th of October. He will lecture at several places in Iowa, including Des Moines, Iowa City and Davenport.

There was a frost on Sunday morning, 13th inst., in several towns in the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., severe enough in some localities to cut down the potato tops.

Hon. S. B. COLBY, Register of the Treasury, is lying dangerously sick at Haverhill, N. H. His physician reports that there is but a bare chance of his recovery.

Hon. HARMON NORTHROP and wife, of Fairfield, Vt., celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage on the 15th inst.

A boy in Manchester, N. H., has been imprisoned for thirty days for insolence to his mother.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 22, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The United States squadron, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, is still at anchor in the port of Copenhagen. A superb entertainment was given Friday at the Royal palace in honor of the Admiral and the American Minister, Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, by the Kings of Denmark and Greece. King GEORGE of Greece, in an address of welcome, alluded to the resolutions of Congress relative to Cretan affairs, and expressed his grateful acknowledgment for the sympathy shown by that body for the suffering Christians of the Island of Crete.

The North German Parliament has agreed to establish a Consulate in New-York.

King WILLIAM of Prussia has determined to proceed on a tour through South Germany, and will, during his journey, visit the sovereigns of Bavaria-Wurtemburg and Baden.

Arrests of suspected Fenian emissaries continue in Ireland. The latest apprehension is that of JAMES WALTON, a supposed envoy from the I. R. B. in the United States.

The Atlantic cable of 1866 has been repaired and is now in working order.

GENERAL.

The Indian Peace Commissioners have held a council with the Brule and Ogallalia bands of the Sioux tribe, and agreed upon terms of peace. In a speech which he made to the assembled chiefs, Gen. SHERMAN said, "if you don't leave the roads alone I will kill you, and I will give you neither powder nor ball till you make peace." A chief of the Cheyennes left the council in disgust. The Crow Indians have been committing more depredations, and a regiment of Montana volunteers has gone in pursuit of them. The hostile Kansas tribes have notified the contractors that the Kansas Pacific Railroad shall not be built beyond Fort Hayes, and that they mean war to the knife. In consequence of this declaration laborers were deserting very fast.

A dispatch announces that the island recently reported to have been discovered in the Pacific Ocean, the existence of which was subsequently denied, is a *bona fide* fact and that the schooner *Milton Badger* has just returned from there having left her captain and eighteen men on the island. When the *Badger* left the steamers of the China line lay at anchor four miles off the island in about eight fathoms of water. The island, which is designated as Brooks Island, will be used as a depot for these steamers.

The works of the Mount Hope Iron Company, situated in Somerset, on Taunton River, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The buildings covered nearly three acres of ground, and included a foundry, machine-shop, rolling mill, nail mill and office. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. The establishment gave employment to two hundred and fifty men.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order establishing a Provost Court for the post of Darlington, S. C., to embrace the districts of Williamsburgh, Marion, Darlington, Marlboro and Chesterfield. The laws of the United States, the orders of the Commanding General, and the laws of South Carolina not inconsistent therewith, are to govern the proceedings of the court.

A dispatch from St. Pierre, Newfoundland, states that on the 16th inst. a fire broke out in that city, and before it could be checked consumed 200 houses and most of their contents. Hundreds of persons were burnt out of house and home, but no lives were lost. The amount of loss is not stated.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The roll was called and 66 members answered to their names. There not being a quorum present for the transaction of business the Convention adjourned.

The Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company's freight depot at Hartford was consumed by fire yesterday, together with a large amount of freight. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partially insured.

LOCAL.

There were two interesting cases tried at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. LYNN, proprietor of the Intelligence Office, No. 81 Nassau-street, was found guilty of obtaining money fraudulently from an emigrant named JOHNSON, on the plea of obtaining him employment. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50. JNO. GALLAGHER was sent to the Penitentiary for one month and fined $50 for personating an officer in Lardmaun's Park. There were 28 charges of assault and battery, but the complainants in very many of the cases did not appear.

A call for a meeting of "true patriots" at Union-square yesterday was not responded to, neither patriots nor any other persons being present at the time indicated.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. closed its session yesterday.

The order of arrest in the case of Collector BAILEY was yesterday vacated by Judge McCUNN.

The Tax on Tobacco.

The manufacturers of tobacco assembled at Cleveland, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, passed resolutions in favor of three changes: First, a reduction of the tobacco tax to ten cents on all manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars excepted; second, the payment of this reduced tax by stamps to be placed on each package; and, third, any legislation changing the tax should be prospective and not go into effect in less than sixty days from the passage of the act. The two latter suggestions are of minor importance, and the manufacturers and the Treasury Department might settle them between themselves without much risk to the public interests. The main point is the proposed reduction of the tax. Tobacco growers, generally, tobacco manufacturers and dealers, and thousands who use the article, would be pleased to have this proposal carried into effect. Cheap tobacco would benefit them. But to make their scheme acceptable to the public, it is necessary to prove that it would result in an increase of the public revenue from this source. There can be no doubt that tobacco can and ought to contribute a far larger share to the payment of the national expenses than it has hitherto; and the first question for the public to consider is, not the reduction of the tax, but the increase of the income from it.

In Great Britain the articles which contribute most to Government are distilled spirits and malt, tobacco, sugar and tea. For the past fifteen years tobacco has been taxed to the amount of from $22,000,000 to $32,000,000 a year. For the year ending March 31, 1867, it paid £6,455,000 sterling, or about double the tax paid on the same article last year in this country. There the tax was reduced in 1864, and the receipts rose in 1865 nearly half a million of dollars, and the increase continues up till the present time. The reduced tax last year realized about two and a quarter millions of dollars more than the higher tax levied three years ago. This fact favors the scheme of those who urge a reduction of the tax here. It should be added, however, that there are so many differences between the two countries in the rates of taxation upon this article, in the method of collecting taxes, in the habits of the people, and in the fact that we raise tobacco, which Great Britain does not, that the example of the latter loses much of its value for us. Our first object evidently should be to make tobacco pay about twice as much into the public treasury as it pays at present. If this object can be attained in any degree by a reduction of the tax, all the better for those who use "the weed."

Our New Possessions on the Pacific Coast—Peaceable Annexation.

Our new territorial acquisitions in the North Pacific will be known—pending the organization of a civil government therein—as the Military District of Alaska.

The district is to be attached to the Department of California—a fact significant in an international as well as in an economic sense. Contrary to the predictions of those who, from party motives, opposed the purchase of the Russian possessions in America, there is no formidable outlay contemplated in the assumption of authority over the newly-ceded territory; and there has not, thus far, been the first symptom of complications with any foreign Power on the question of the extended political influence, or the territorial expansion which the purchase may be said to involve.

Gen. HALLECK's modest provision for the military direction of affairs in Alaska, which appeared in an order from the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, can hardly create serious alarm in the minds of the most rigid economists. As a preliminary step in the colonization of a new Territory—the first step of the kind which the Government of the United States has ever attempted—the military expedition fitted out at San Francisco, would hardly be regarded as formidable, if it were intended only to warn off unarmed emigrant steamships from Staten Island.

Gen. HALLECK assigns to the post at Sitka Company H of the Second Artillery, and Company F of the Ninth Infantry—possibly two hundred men in all. The garrison is to have commissary, medical, hospital and ordnance stores to suffice for a year. A single transport will serve to convey the whole to the capital of Alaska, and unless we should be threatened with some hostile developments of a kind altogether unlooked for, the enterprise will barely involve as much expense as that which grew out of Gen. HARNEY's patriotic endeavor, ten years ago, to get possession of the Island of San Juan on the British Pacific boundary line.

The original purchase-money—even if the bargain had contemplated nothing beyond the procurement of a Station for our whalers and other merchantmen generally in the North Pacific—could hardly be regarded as a lavish and inconsiderate outlay. And the maintenance of a garrison two hundred strong for the furtherance of that special object, would hardly challenge criticism on any broader grounds than those of partisan opposition. The enterprise, it is true, is one of colonization, outside of what have been considered our settled boundaries. But it is colonization which has so little in it of political or territorial aggrandizement, that the only jealousy it has ever awakened is a jealousy growing out of our own sectional divisions at home. It was urged against the Secretary of State that in seeking to divert attention from the failure of the Government policy of reconstruction, he was ready to involve the country in any outside schemes, however expensive, which might seem for the moment to gratify the national pride. It was argued that he was indifferent to the consideration, whether his policy of territorial expansion, involved a difficulty with foreign Powers or not. The argument against him, founded—but never sincerely founded—upon theories of financial economy is practically overthrown in this military order of Gen. HALLECK. The post at Sitka is as easy of access from San Francisco, as the post at Galveston is from New-York. In the latter case the stores may be sent in quarterly or monthly instalments. In the first case they have to be sent in the shape of yearly supplies. There is no valid plea of economy that can be urged in the one case, which may not be held to apply equally well in the other.

The appeal to international relationships time has shown to have no stronger or broader foundation. The only power whose political and territorial influence could in any measure be affected by the cession of the Russian possessions in America to the United States is Great Britain. But the Colonial policy of England, of late years, has, as every one knows, been a policy looking to the contraction rather than the expansion of her authority. However much the British American colonists may plume themselves on the value in which they are held as dependencies of the Mother country, the secret aim and desire of English statesmen has been, of recent years—and is now—to give both the Atlantic and the Pacific Provinces the chance of cutting loose from their leading strings. Confederation, to the judgment of some persons, may not present itself in this aspect; but no one who has carefully watched the progress of that measure can avoid the conclusion that all the special Imperial subsidies, whether for railroads or for the building and repair of forts, and all the Concessions to the Colonial Governments in the way of regulating their own tariffs and establishing postal and commercial treaties with foreign States on their own account, are but parts of a scheme preparatory to their assumption of complete independence, or the formation, on their own responsibility, of such new relationships as they may hold to be conducive to their material and political interests.

The Pacific colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia have been more scurvily treated. The attempt to bring the white settlement of the Island and the half white and half Indian settlement on the mainland under one government has proved a failure in every sense. With a population of twelve or fifteen thousand, the settlements are burdened with the expense of keeping up a Government which costs every year about $700,000—or nearly double the amount that can possibly be raised by taxation. The *loyal* class of colonists are made up solely of those who are salaried officers. The business men, the farmers and the miners are, almost to a man, advocates of annexation to the United States. It is not a question of political sympathy with them, but a question of *existence*. They have nothing to bind them materially to the Parent State. They are an isolated dependency without any of the life-giving subsidies which the Atlantic Provinces have been able to reckon upon. And in this condition they are as ripe for annexation to the United States as it is well possible to conceive. The purchase by our Government of the territory of Alaska, instead of inspiring the British Columbians with any feeling of alarm, has rather given them some share of political courage, and has stimulated their hopes for a release, sooner or later, from the bondage of an unnatural Colonial connection.

Mr. SEWARD's policy seems, thus, to be gradually vindicating itself, without any undue excitement. What he appears to have been about in the late Pacific purchase was to prepare the way for the intervening British settlements to declare their intentions—and to do so with the hearty assent of the QUEEN's advisers.

Will There be a French War?

The Third NAPOLEON resembles the First more strikingly in nothing than in his power and habit of keeping Europe waiting upon his nod to learn whether it is to be at peace or war. Ever since the battle of Sadowa he has multiplied doubt and sowed uncertainty upon the question. Prussia, ready to provoke the conflict, and readier to strengthen herself for it; Austria, eager for revenge, but fettered by financial trouble and internal change; Italy, impatient of a patronage which covers alike her King and Pope, tantalizing both with the hope of Rome; England, openly withdrawing from the politics of the Continent, though, while looking away from its map to the East, she finds her dominions there menaced by roads that Europe commands—all these Powers watch the actions and catch the words of the French Emperor, as if seeking the oracle of fate.

When NAPOLEON counts his game for the past year he marks more points lost than he scores in his favor. The unhappy Mexican expedition neither recovered the debt which was its pretext, nor won the glory that would have plead its excuse to France. But it failed disgracefully to accomplish the idea by which the Emperor sought to trick it out with a sham grandeur and force it into fictitious harmony with modern progress—the idea of the extension of the Latin Church and race. The sudden splendid rise of a grand German power extinguishes, too, the favorite idea of French leadership, and thrusts him into the dangerous position of being rejected as an arbiter, though feared as a disturber, of European State interests. Nor can he gather from his other great idea of a world's exhibition, which was to bring together all races of men in presence of their best material works for mutual knowledge and improvement and harmony, the consolation of a success that answers at all to its boastful promise. That monster museum and universal workshop falls far short of becoming a "federation of the world." Neither has the master idea of Cæsarism, as developed in his Imperial literary venture, gained anything but legislative attack and popular condemnation. Now, no sovereign has ever made greater parade of that philosophy in governing which pierces through the forms of things to their spirit, and risks systems of policy and trains of action upon a just selection among the dominant ideas of his age and his country of those which are most practical and useful to realize. But as these will-o'-the-wisps flicker out one after the other, what becomes of the prestige which he staked upon his choosing them to chase?

Whether he will try to light the way out of them by the blaze of a continental war is the doubt that now stirs up the fears and anxieties of Europe. Apprehension checks and limits all trade movements in France, where the military workshops and arsenals are busy with preparation and invention. Chassepot rifles, improved beyond the needle-gun, are turned out by thousands—new cannon secretly tried which mow down groves as a reaping-machine levels harvests—horses bought in the south and grain monopolized in the north—costly iron-clads brought across the ocean—the army increased, and its legions moved as soon as drilled in the new arms toward the eastern frontier—and the fortress of Luxemburg, not yet destroyed, watched by a *corps d'armée* within its reach by a rapid march. Outside of France the meeting of the Emperors at Salzburg breeds only alarm and suspicion, nowise quieted by the assurance of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that the conferences, though they embraced many subjects besides mere condolences, only give fresh grounds for confidence in the preservation of peace. And the diplomatic attempts to build up South Germany into a separate federation offer an offence to Prussia without succeeding in giving her a wound. Meantime, in the sphere of internal administration, instead of the study of promised reforms in the laws regulating elections and the Press, the nation is amused with a circular, drawn out of dusty pigeon-holes six years back, recommending the improvement of country roads.

It is hardly safe to hope that a ruler who is at once an idealist and a fatalist will calmly balance risks against temptations. Personally, he might hope to strengthen his government through war by disarming an opposition that now taunts him with cringing before Prussian insolence. But a French opposition is no more moral in its choice of weapons than any other, and would at once find in the burdens of war as effective a means of attack as in the avoidance of it. And if war should not lead to triumphs? But the Emperor is forced to conceal the hope of what he might gain for himself under the promise of what may be gained for France. What is that? Military glory and the Rhine frontier—there are no other spoils, either moral or material, to be plucked out of these dangers. But neither the laurels nor the territory will be so easily grasped. The Captains of Jena sleep under their monuments, and Europe has no strategist like MOLTKE. If the campaign is to be short and murderous, the Prussians are flushed with the glory of the shortest, most murderous and most brilliant one ever known. The effective German army outnumbers that of France, and Prussia boasts a financial state as sound or sounder. With the first note of attack, German unity, still half a dream, starts into as real an enthusiasm to die for as our own ever was. Austria, though often appearing in history as the ally of France, has never been so when half her power would be paralyzed, as now, by this sentiment among her subjects. And her weight, even with Italy added, would be over-poised by that of Russia. It is more than probable that, leaving Western and Central Europe to their single-handed war, the Italian Peninsula would seize the opportunity of a suspension of French protection to complete its unity, and crown it with Rome, while Russia would find nothing in the way of her safe and sudden march toward Constantinople. Where then would be French prestige?

Yet time, NAPOLEON's best ally at the beginning of such a war, is a still more important one in the preliminaries to it. It will aid him to approach that completeness of means, discipline and preparation which his enemy already commands. It may give him fairer pretexts for a challenge than any now at hand. It may develop dissension among the different sections of Germany, and establish their separation to his advantage. And it will repair the resources and confirm the unity of Austria. More reliance is to be placed on such considerations than on the moral suasion and excellent but helpless epistolary homilies of VICTORIA. Though they do not disprove nor displace the grounds of the conflict, they point toward its delay; and for this country, as much as for Europe, the preservation of peace, even though it be by adjournment of the quarrel, is better than an outbreak of war.

The Indian Question.

The Commissioners authorized by the last Congress to proceed to the Indian country and enter into negotiations with the various hostile tribes with a view to locating them upon reservations away from the contaminating influence of white men, and of putting an end to Indian depredations, are meeting with violent opposition from the frontier settlers and traders. Many of the agents of the Government join in the hue and cry against the Commission. Gen. SHERMAN, especially—he being the Department commander as well as Commissioner—is the object of much vituperation in the local Press, and a fair share of this abuse is telegraphed to the East and reproduced in all parts of the country. The persons who thus violently oppose Congressional interference in Indian affairs are doubtless fearful that the Peace Commissioners will be successful in putting an end to hostilities, and that consequently their occupation will be gone. Should there be no war, there will be no fat contracts for beef, for transportation, for mules, rations, forage, &c. With the cessation of Indian hostilities would come the withdrawal of troops from the frontier and the loss of the entire Indian trade. This would effectually destroy the exceedingly lucrative business of the Indian agents, traders, speculators, contractors, and many settlers. By a persistent system of swindling soldiers and Indians, hundreds of these sharpers have made fortunes on the frontier, and their successors are unwilling to yield so fruitful a field without a struggle. Hence the opposition to and abuse of the new Indian Commission, which, so far as we can learn, is quietly following the instructions of Congress, and striving to secure a permanent place with those Indians to whom we are indebted for recent depredations.

Many of the telegraph agents and border correspondents of Eastern journals are evidently engaged in the opposition interest, and from them come the daily accounts of "more Indian depredations." As an instance of how these numerous atrocities are manufactured we will refer to the last account of depredations committed. One night last week we received a special dispatch from a correspondent on the frontier, giving the details of an attack made on two trains, whereby the Indians captured a few mules, some stores, and killed a teamster. This outrage has been served up daily ever since its occurrence by the various correspondents and telegraphers, and each account has made the outrage a fresh one, so that the uninformed reader would be led to believe that the Indians for the past week had been devastating the entire country. These dispatches are framed in the interests of those who are desirous of an Indian war, who expect to make money by an influx of troops on the border, and who care nothing for the expenditure of blood and treasure the nation is put to. Such dispatches and correspondence are intended to weaken confidence in the Commissioners, and to destroy the effect in Congress of their reports.

The truth is, the Indians for the past few months have been, as a general thing, too busily engaged in hunting and attending to their own affairs to look for white men's scalps. They had also accepted the idea that the Peace Commissioners were coming to right the wrongs they had sustained at the hands of swindling agents, and were consequently on their good behavior. A few of the "roughs" of various tribes have made raids occasionally on wagon trains, and in a running fight may have killed a man or two, but their depredations for the past two months amount to no more than occur in the Sixth Ward of New-York weekly. In short, the Indians are looking with great anxiety for the Peace Commissioners, and hope through them to secure peace and justice from the white man.

The abuse which the Border settlers and the Border Press heap upon the Commissioners should have no weight with those who desire a speedy solution of our Indian troubles. That body of gentlemen—composed of trustworthy men, especially selected for their knowledge of Indian affairs—have scarcely entered upon the arduous duties assigned them. They have but just arrived in the Indian country, and as yet have met very few of the prominent hostile chiefs, owing to the fact that the principal bands were absent on hunting expeditions. Such councils as have been held, while in no sense conclusive, show an evident desire on the part of the Indians to form peace treaties, and from the tenor of the speeches made, it is highly probable that the Commissioners will be successful in carrying out the views of Congress, and that the Indians will be placed upon reservations at a safe distance from the great lines of travel and the contamination of agents, traders and settlers.

Important Internal Revenue Suit in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The important suit of the United States Internal Revenue Department against JAMES ADAMS & Co., tobacconists, of this city, for an alleged attempt to defraud the Government out of $49,000 tax, due on tobacco manufactured between the years 1862 and 1866, on which they had made no returns, was ended this afternoon by the jury rendering a verdict in favor of ADAMS & Co. The stock of ADAMS & Co. was seized in April, 1866, and afterwards released on bond. The present suit has occupied the attention of the United States District Court, Judge HALL presiding, for the last six days. Public sympathy here was with ADAMS & Co., and the verdict gives satisfaction. The jury were only a half an hour in making their verdict.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Election of Delegates to the State Convention—How the Freedmen will Vote—How the President's Action is Regarded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 17, 1867.

It is confidently expected by those who profess to know, that Gen. POPE will, within a few days, issue his order fixing the day for the election of delegates to the Convention throughout the State of Georgia. I heard one of the Registers, who had just returned from Atlanta, say that the order had already been prepared, and would be issued immediately. It is also said by the knowing ones that the General-Commanding desires the election of white delegates, and that so far as he can properly influence the choice he will do so to favor a white representation, in order that the great work to be accomplished may be as well, as intelligently and as speedily done as possible. It is further reported that it will not be necessary for delegates-elect to take the Test Oath before they can take their seats. The oath prescribed by law to be taken by those who have registered will be the only qualification required. I am inclined to believe that this last report is well founded, because I know of one or two candidates already in the field who were specially brought out by the Registers and the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and who cannot and doubtless would not take the Test Oath. I understand that they have been invited to be candidates with the sanction of the military authorities, and I know that the more prominent negroes are canvassing the colored voters in their favor. While these gentlemen could not conscientiously take what is known as the iron-clad oath, they were never rebels "enough to hurt," are very earnest reconstructionists, and, if elected, as they surely will be, will do whatever is required to insure the readmission of the State into the Union.

It is not pretended that Gen. POPE is opposed to the election of negro delegates from any prejudice against the race, or from any wish to flatter the prejudices of the white population. He knows that if negroes are encouraged to seek such positions that they will not only offer themselves, but can secure election; and he also knows that they are wholly incapable of filling the position. Such are the sentiments attributed to the General by those who represent themselves as his friends and distinguished by his confidence.

In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the colored voters will vote as the Bureau will direct, and the Bureau will not put forward any candidate until after they have thoroughly ascertained that he is perfectly acceptable. The agents have constant relations with the "smart" negroes in their respective districts, who in their turn have continual intercourse with the colored *ignobile vulgus*, and the discipline is as perfect as can be imagined. The whites—except the few who have the entire confidence of the agents and Registers—have no influence whatever over the negro vote, and these few only have influence in so far as they are believed to be trusted by "those who sot them free." The most loquacious freedman becomes reticent as a diplomatic *attaché* when a white man (especially if he be a "reb") tries to ascertain how he is going to vote. They are most patient listeners whenever an enterprising individual seeks to advise them; but it is easy to see from their countenances that they "heed not the charmer, charm he never so wisely." It is true that one of the main reasons for this remarkable unity of purpose among them is the expectation that Congress will reward them for their votes by giving them lands and money. They don't know exactly when or how these gifts are to be distributed, but they believe positively that the time will come, and that the only way to share in the endowment is to "vote right." They think that the men who advise them to any other course are interested parties who are trying to mislead them, and that the unhappy darkey who should happen to take such advice would be subjected to pains and penalties of which a relapse into Slavery would be one of the mildest. The perfection of this discipline and the "hidden ways" by which it has been consummated are very remarkable.

I hear that throughout the State there will be one delegate to every 1,000 voters; that the old county representation will be discarded, and that districts will be created according to registered voting population, leaving unrepresented all those who have been unable or unwilling to register.

The California election is much talked about by those who have time and inclination to talk of political events. It was not expected that the Democrats would achieve a success in the Golden State, and the surprise, added to the significance attributed to it by the Democratic Press at the North, has given the event more importance in Southern eyes than it would have otherwise possessed. I don't hear many, however, who feel any more confidence now than heretofore in that "revulsion of feeling at the North," of which so much has been said and sung. The general opinion in regard to it is pretty much as it is concerning the Amnesty Proclamation, and may be summed up in the expression: "It is very good as far as it goes." The Amnesty Proclamation has not created much enthusiasm. There were not many of the twenty thousand dollar excepted class who had not received a special pardon, and those who had not, felt quite easy that their sins had been practically forgiven. Those who are still unpardoned were the most prominent of the Southern leaders, to whom the people are most attached and in whose fate they are most interested. Had they been pardoned the people would have rejoiced and felt grateful; but as it is they do not see anything about which to hurrah. It has long been felt that the only persons in any danger of punishment of any kind for participation in the rebellion, are the very men whom the proclamation excepts. It was for their sake an amnesty was so much desired, and had it been general it would have been hailed with enthusiastic delight.

They who live at a distance from these States, and have no opportunity to feel the popular pulse here, would be surprised to see how little excitement, nay, how little remark or comment of any kind, the events transpiring at Washington create. The idea that President JOHNSON's recent acts encourage opposition to reconstruction and retard the execution of the Congressional policy is entirely erroneous. As I have already remarked, I do not believe that the removal of STANTON, SHERIDAN and SICKLES, has caused a single advocate of reconstruction to hesitate, or a single anti-reconstructionist to change his opinion. In the presence of the realities by which the people are surrounded, they have no inclination for speculation, and whether "hope tells a flattering tale" about a revulsion of feeling at the North, or that Mr. JOHNSON will prevail against the Radicals, nobody believes her. I do not mean to be understood as saying that the mass of the people are not grateful to the President; that they do not believe that he is right and that the Radicals are wrong; or that they do not wish that he had the power to carry out his policy. But they feel that in the conflict between him and the Radicals, the chances are strongly in favor of the latter, and they fear that the result will be increased severity toward the excluded States.

The question of relief for debtors as against the legal enforcement of the claims of creditors is entering to a great extent into the canvass for the Convention. It is apprehended that when the constitutionality of the Stay Law is brought directly before the Supreme Court of Georgia, that a majority of the Judges will decide against it, and that thus the door will be opened wide for creditors to rush in and devour their debtors. It is proposed, therefore, that the Convention shall constitutionalize a stay law, or, perhaps, a "mild system" of repudiation. The most *prononcé* of the reconstruction newspapers are strongly in favor of relief, and some of the straight-out reconstruction candidates already in the field have declared themselves to be unequivocally in favor of a very elastic measure of relief which less enthusiastic philanthropists would consider amounts to a wholesale repudiation of private debts. This effort to attach repudiation to reconstruction creates alarm, because it is likely to be successful. The negroes, who are neither debtors nor creditors, are, of course, disinterested, but are very easily influenced to vote for "relief," and many of the white candidates, as well as those who pull the wires in several localities, are, to my knowledge, directly interested in any scheme by which judgment and execution may be postponed until "three days after convenience." I know of one individual in particular, who is hopelessly insolvent and was about to file his petition in the Bankruptcy Court, who has changed his mind, believing that the Convention will give him relief, and he is now working like a beaver to see that the candidates in his part of the country are fully impressed with the necessity of relieving debtors to the fullest extent and allowing creditors to do the best they can.

Until to-day the rains and cloudy weather have continued. The weather prophets hope, as the moon changes to-day, we shall have a "dry spell." The cotton has been seriously injured, but not irreparably. The accounts from the southern part of the State are very gloomy.

QUONDAM.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 21.

GENERAL OFFICERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The military celebrities here have been the chief attraction of the day. Gen. SHERIDAN called upon Gen. GRANT this morning, and the meeting was very cordial. While he was there, Gen. HANCOCK and Gen. HOWARD and Gen. CHAMBERLAIN all came in, making a remarkable convocation of heroes of the war. Gen. SICKLES has remained at his hotel all day, where he has received many callers. To-night Gens. SICKLES and SHERIDAN both attended the opera, where they were received with marked enthusiasm.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Gov. FENTON left for Philadelphia and New-York to-night. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, having promptly dispatched his business, also left for Philadelphia this afternoon, *en route* for home.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day was $567,500. During the same period there has been sent from the Department the following amounts;

To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, $40,000; to the United States Depository of Cicinnati, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Chicago, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $60,000; to the National Banks and others, $193.731. Total, $593,731.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $340.700.

The National Bank notes issued during the week were $40,180, and the total amount to date, $3,039,478 46.

From this is deducted the Currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,849,345 leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,098,451.

The Treasurer of the United States holds the following amounts in trust for National Banks: As security for circulating notes, $340,690,000; for deposits of public moneys, $38,373,950. Total, $379,063,950.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $38,741,999, and the amount for the week, $186,862,225.

The following amounts, as duties on imports, have been received from Sept. 9, to the 14th inclusive: Boston, $452 042 09; New-York, $2,606,058 63; Philadelphia, $182,602 40; Baltimore, $101,324 95. Total, $3,342,028 07.

ORDER FROM THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has made the following decision:

When the contract of insurance is entered in a register, instead of issuing a policy, whether it is a new insurance or a reinsurance or a renewal of a policy, each entry requires a stamp at the usual rate, based on the premium. It would not be legal or sufficient to estimate the tax on the sum total of the premiums, entered at one date, as if they were a single policy.

Bonds issued by cities or towns to aid in the construction of railroads, and to purchase stock therein, are not considered as issued by municipal officers in the exercise only of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental and municipal capacity. They are held liable, therefore, to stamp tax at the same rate as promissory notes, being five cents for every one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof. The coupons are a part of the bond, and do not require additional stamps.

Receipts taken by executors and administrators should be stamped as in other cases. Inventories of the property of deceased persons, returned for record or otherwise, should be stamped as appraisements of value at the same rate as agreements.

The stamps placed upon the passage tickets of passengers leaving for foreign ports should be based upon the currency value of the tickets, and not upon the gold value.

When a policy of insurance has been issued, properly stamped, but incorrectly written, and is afterward surrendered and others substituted solely to cure the defect in the first, the new policy requires no stamps. In such case the second policy should contain a recital of the facts and show the reasons for its execution.

Steamboat Inspectors' certificates are exempt from stamp tax, under the amendment to Section 154, which exempts all official papers issued by officers of the United States Government. The masters' and owner's oaths are exempt, under the Act of March 2, 1867, which relieves all affidavits from stamp tax. The Masters' Marine Hospital return is also exempt. The two forms of bonds given by masters of steamboats require a twenty-five cent stamp each, as bonds not otherwise charged in the stamp schedule.

When a manufacturer makes both exempted and taxable articles, the taxable articles only are to be taken into account in determining his liability to taxation.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has dispatches from Rear-Admiral THATCHER announcing that the United States ship *Jamestown*, Commander J. C. McDOUGAL, sailed for Sitka on the 12th of August, and the United States steamer *Resaca*, for the same place, on the 20th of August. The United States steamer *Lackawanna*, Capt. REYNOLDS, sailed from Honolulu for Lahaina on the 6th of July, taking as passenger, Gen. McCOOK, Minister Resident of the United States. The High School was visited, and the boys found great gratification in seeing Gen. McCOOK, one of the prominent soldiers of the United States. The ship was visited by the Governor, who was appropriately received. On the 9th the ship sailed for Ulupalakna, and remained there until the 11th, when she sailed for Hilo, where the *Lackawanna* remained until the 18th. The dispatch says:

"On Wednesday Gen. McCOOK, myself and a number of the officers of Rev. Mr. COON's congregation, had a most interesting time.

The large church was crowded, and among the exercises the Sunday-school children sang with great fervor our war songs, such as 'Marching Through Georgia,' 'Tramp, Tramp,' 'Rally Round the Flag,' 'John Brown's Body,' and the 'Star Spangled Banner.' The three last in good English and the others in Hawaiian."

Leaving Hilo on the 18th the ship proceeded around the east side of the island, and next day went into Kailua and Keala Keakna Bays, communicating with the shore at the latter place, and then proceeded to Honolulu, where the *Lackawanna* arrived July 20.

Admiral FARRAGUT, under date of Cronstadt, Aug. 29, reports that on the 15th, at the invitation of His Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, in company with the officers of his ships, he called upon him and was most cordially received. The Grand Duke and suite returned the call on the 16th, and was received with due honor. Admiral FARRAGUT had since visited St. Petersburgh, Moscow and Nijutnorgood, and was everywhere enthusiastically received. On the 28th Admiral LESOFFSKY gave a ball to the Admiral and his officers, and on the following day Admiral FARRAGUT returned the civility by an entertainment on board the *Franklin*.

Rear-Admiral ——, under date of Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 24, reports that the *Guerriere*, *Pawnee* and *Kansas* were at that port; the *Shamokin* and *Wasp* at Montevideo, and the *Huron* on the way from Montevideo to Rio.

Rear-Admiral BELL, under date of Shanghae, June 30, reports the *Hartford* and *Wachusett*, Commander SHUFIELD, at that port. The *Shenandoah*, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, was at Yokohama on the 11th of June, and was to start on the 21st, with our Minister on board, for the western coast of Japan to select a suitable point for foreign trade under the treaty. The *Ashuelot*, Commander FEBIGER, was at Hong Kong, having been cruising between that point and Foo Chow. The *Monocacy*, Commander CARTER, had returned from Borneo to Hong Kong, and was cruising between that island and Hawinau. The *Supply*, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander EDWARD CONROY, arrived at Shanghae on the 30th of June, from Nagasaki.

The health of the squadron was good, no deaths having occurred since the previous report.

Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Pendleton is ordered to the *Saratoga*.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. Henry Arey is detached from the *Mohongo*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Masters F. M. Paine, Wm. Nyborg and W. E. H. Fentress; Acting Ensigns J. L. Mickle and G. V. Meade, and Mate E. T. Dasier have been honorably discharged.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Provisional Commander of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a circular as follows:

The presence in our city of two distinguished soldiers as the late Commanders of Military Districts Nos. 2 and 5, coming among us under circumstances calculated to arouse our profoundest congratulations, is an event not to be overlooked by the citizen soldiery, and which it is believed will be eagerly seized upon by comrades to pay those champions of the right all honor. With a view to extend in an unostentatious yet unmistakeable manner our hearty sympathy with and commendation of those justly esteemed officers, comrades will assemble at 9 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Sept. 23, in the rooms of Posts Nos. 1 and 2, on Ninth-street, thence to tender a complimentary serenade, at their hotels, to Major-Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN and Brevet Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.

Post Commanders will communicate this circular to comrades. (Signed) N. P. CHIPMAN,
Provisional Commander.

COLLECTOR FOR BROOKLYN.

The appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York, in place of CALLICOTT, will probably take place next week. The most prominent candidates are Gens. MOTT and EAGAN.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN was at the War Department to-day, and had an interview with Gen. GRANT.

PERSONAL.

A telegram was received this morning at the Treasury Department from Haverhill, N. H., announcing that Hon. S. B. COLBY, Register of the Treasury, who is very ill at his home in that place, is sinking rapidly.

Gov. FENTON left Washington this afternoon on his return to Albany, having been here several days on business for the State of New-York in connection with claims growing out of the late war.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New Island in the Pacific—It is to be Used as a Depot for the China Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The schooner *Milton Badger* has returned from Rhode Island. She left at anchor off the island the United States ship *Lackawanna*, on an exploring expedition.

The *Badger* anchored three-quarters of a mile from the shore, discharged her cargo safely, and left on the island Captain BURDETT and eight men. The island is situated in latitude 28 degrees 13 minutes north, longitude 177 degrees — minutes west.

The steamers of the China line lay at anchor four miles off the island in about eight fathoms of water. The island will be used as a depot for these steamers. The *Badger* took the first installment of supplies.

Mining stocks continue to decline.

The steamer *Shubrick* lies in the surf where she stranded with a rock through her bottom. There are some hopes of getting her off with the aid of steam pumps and casks.

There are several more arrivals from the Alaska cod fisheries, with fair catches. They give good reports of the future fishing prospects in those waters.

Three ocean steamers cleared to-day for Pacific coast ports with valuable cargoes.

Mr. HAIGHT, the Governor elect, positively declines being a candidate for United States Senator.

The ship *Blackwall*, which was lately burned, was damaged to the extent of $25,000; cargo $15,000. It is ascertained that one of her crew (THOMAS O'CONNOR) fired her maliciously, and has gone to Liverpool, where he will be arrested. The witness sailed on the steamer *Swallow* to-day.

The State Fair closed to-day, after the finest exhibition of raw products and manufactures ever made here.

Some improvement is manifested in mining stocks.

Arrived last night, ship *Favorite*, 127 days from New-York. Sailed steamer *Swallow*, for Liverpool.

Affairs in San Francisco—Departure of a Member of Congress—Internal Revenue Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

S. B. AXTELL, Member of Congress-elect from the San Francisco district, leaves by the steamer *Constitution* for New-York to-day.

Gen. MILLER, the Collector of the Port, will soon sail in the *Wyanda*, by order of Secretary McCULLOCH, to inspect all the ports in the district of California, and to make a report on their commercial capability, condition, the public prosperity, &c.

A dispatch from Washington Territory announces the favorable progress of the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The most difficult part of the mountains has been completed.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *China*, from New-York, *via* Panama, *en route* to Japan and China, next month, has arrived here.

Light showers have lately fallen throughout California.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Peace Declared with two Bands of Sioux—Hostility of the Crows Assured.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Omaha dispatches say that telegrams from the Indian Council announce the declaration of peace with the Brule and Ogallalla bands of Sioux Indians. Senator HENDERSON and Gen. SHERMAN made speeches to the Indians. Gen. SHERMAN said: "If you don't leave the roads alone I will kill you, and I will give you neither powder nor ball till you make peace." PAWNEES KILLER, Chief of the Cheyennes, left the Council in disgust. The Council will meet again at North Platte on the 1st of November, when ammunition will be given to the peaceful tribes.

The Montana *Post* says that the Seventh Regiment of Volunteers have returned to Camp Meagher, having failed to overtake the Yellow Stone Indians. They will start again on the 9th instant, on an expedition against the "Crows" on Sweetwater. There is no doubt of the hostility of the Crows, as they are continually committing depredations. Great fears are entertained for the safety of a party of emigrants on the road from Fort Smith to Virginia City, as they have not been heard from for a long time.

The Indians have notified the contractors on the Kansas Pacific Railway that the road shall not be built beyond Fort Hayes; that they mean war to the knife. Great excitement prevails along the route, and the laborers are leaving. Col. SHOEMAKER is at the end of the track endeavoring to rally the men.

Indictments in Boston for Whisky Frauds—Funeral Services of Sir Robert Bruce.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Among the indictments found by the Grand Jury in the United States Court to-day, was one against EZEKIEL S. JOHNSON, THOMAS TELL and ANDREW J. HOUGHTON, all of Boston, for removing [illegible] barrels of whisky, without a Government permit, from the distillery of J. F. PERRY, in Buffalo, to this city, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse; also aiding and abetting in the removal and concealment. Numerous parties were indicted for the illegal distilling of liquors.

The funeral services over the remains of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE will be held at Trinity Church on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. There will be no procession, but everything will be as private as possible. After the funeral the remains will be conveyed on board the steamship to be taken to England.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS IN FRANCE.

Their Respective Importance and Circulation—The Press Regime—Parisian Correspondence and Correspondents.

Translated for the Times from the Paris Guide.

This article would surely not have been assigned a place in such a work as this twenty-five years ago. Who would have thought of introducing in a sketch of Paris a few pages devoted exclusively to the foreign Press? In those days, who knew aught of foreign papers, and of what importance were such in Parisian society? With a few exceptions—*rari nantes*—the London *Times*, the *Morning Advertiser* and the classical Augsburg *Gazette*, for instance, how many newspapers published beyond the frontiers were known, even by name, to the Parisians? In this respect, the public mind throughout France, and particularly in Paris, has undergone a thorough transformation. The change to which we refer, however, is not to be attributed to the cause generally assigned for it. Most persons are disposed to believe—and the French Press itself has diffused the opinion—that the *régime* to which the French Press has been submitted since 1852 has done much to increase the circulation of foreign periodicals. This is a great mistake. We would vastly astonish our readers were we to state how small is the number of subscribers, in France, to foreign journals. Some of the most widely known, whose articles cause the greatest sensations, do not number two hundred patrons in the whole Empire. A few, it is true, such as the *Indépendance Belge* and the London *Times*, have a large circulation; but their exceptional popularity commenced before the legislative epoch of 1852. The *Indépendance* was first read in France in 1847. In 1848 and 1849, when the French Press enjoyed absolute freedom, its circulation increased, and in 1850 the Belgian journal conquered the position it has since held. The same thing occurred with other foreign newspapers. Some—the *Times* and the Cologne *Gazette*, for example—have, under the regimen of 1852, lost many subscribers.

The *régime* to which foreign newspapers is submitted can be briefly described, and will be found quite as harsh as that to which the local publications are subjected. When the papers are received in Paris, each undergoes a rigid scrutiny, and passes through the hands of an employe of the Ministry of the Interior, of the Chief of the Press Bureau, and of the Secretary-General of the Ministry. Every leader, every correspondent's letter, each phrase, each word is pondered over; if one single expression sound ill in the ears of any of the three censors who peruse the journal, the delivery to subscribers may be forbidden. In fact, an "interdiction" is not needed; mere "abstention" from giving an order suffices, for all foreign periodicals are detained at the post-office until the ministerial authorization for the delivery of each be received. These documents reach the post-office at different hours. When not at hand, the "postal administration" does not direct the delivery, and there the matter rests. One can easily appreciate the difference existing between the *avertissement* or warnings given to local papers and the withholding of an authorization of delivery from foreign journals. There must be an expressed motive for the adoption of the former measure; the delinquency must be referred to, the article pointed out, and the public, who has read the paper, can form an opinion as to the justice or injustice of the decree. Public opinion would soon censure the minister who would distribute his *avertissements* without cause, reason or pretext. The foreign papers, however, have not the slightest guarantee. A non-authorization of delivery is equivalent to the *oubliettes* of old. The editors themselves are unenlightened as to the motive of the suppression; so how could the public suspect it? Oftentimes it is supposed that some violent article or some brutal attack upon the institutions of France has caused the non-delivery of the paper. How astonished the subscribers would be if they learned for what reason they have been deprived of their papers. Occasionally the suppression is brought about by the discovery of a word that might displease some distinguished character, a Senator or Deputy, and give rise to a complaint on his part. As the delivery of the paper is dependent each day upon the good will of the Minister, it is quite natural that prominent men who think themselves insulted by an allusion to them in a foreign paper should demand an explanation; and equally natural, too, that the higher censor, not wishing to be made the object of complaints, should abstain from sending the authorization of delivery should there be pointed out to him one single phrase likely to offend any of the powers of the day. It frequently happens that the foreign papers print some news which it is deemed advisable not to make public until twenty-four hours shall have elapsed; the papers are accordingly detained. All these circumstances combined might not cause any rigorous measure to be adopted in relation to the French Press; yet any one of them is sufficient to lead to the temporary or even definite suppression of a foreign journal. The history of the seizures of foreign newspapers in Paris would be a singular one. Its perusal would show how few really desperate onslaughts have been made upon France and her institutions. And this for a very simple reason—the newspapers whose hostility is notorious are made the subject of an *interdiction absolue;* they never go bebond the limits of the post-office. The editors of periodicals having patrons in France are by no means lavish of severe criticisms, yet hardly a day elapses but some suppression takes place.

This much said, however, it must be admitted that the journals whose circulation is at all authorized are rarely seized. Still their subjection to the system of "preventive censure" places them daily under a great disadvantage. The harmless and the dangerous prints are alike doomed to late delivery. Thus a newspaper with a large circulation received in Paris at 5 o'clock in the morning is never forwarded until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and often is delayed much later. The censors require nine hours to become convinced of the harmlessness of a journal submitted to them. With the same object in view, they often detain in Paris for twelve or fifteen hours the newspapers to be mailed again thence to country subscribers. There was a period—and a period that embraced many years—during which newspapers forwarded from foreign countries to departments within a short distance of their frontiers, were first mailed to Paris, submitted to the censors, and then franked through to the subscribers; a newspaper published in Brussels and addressed to a subscriber in Valenciennes, was first dispatched to Paris, and then posted back to the first named city. This *modus operandi* caused the residents of Valenciennes to receive the Belgian journals twelve hours after the Parisians had read their copies of the same issue.

Let us suppose, however, that the journal has undergone the quadruple scrutiny practiced in the Paris Ministry of the Interior. The employe, the Secretary-General and the Minister have declared that its contents are not likely to lead to a breach of the peace. Are its trials at an end, and can it circulate freely? It can in Paris, but not throughout the Empire. After the ministerial censure comes that of the Prefects. Each of these functionaries has the right to prevent the circulation of a foreign journal in the department in his jurisdiction, even after its delivery has been authorized in the metropolis. We can be trusted when we assure the reader that the Prefect's privilege is by no means nominal, and might mention by name an official of the Department of the Nord who rarely failed to exercise it with a decided lack of discretion. The sub prefects enjoy similar power, and it has often happened that copies of a foreign journal, bearing the necessary metropolitan *visas*, have been delivered all over France except in a corner of the Department of the Pas-de-Calais, where a perusal of this very newspaper would, it appears, have been productive of serious disturbances.

But one foreign newspaper escapes the scrutiny of the French censors. An exception was made by order of the Emperor, in favor of the London *Times*. During Napoleon's protracted sojourn in England, he became convinced of the importance attached by her citizens to the perusal of the great national organ. On the Continent, Britishers look upon the *Times* newspaper as a representative of their far-off country. To deprive the Englishmen residing in Paris or visiting France of their favorite journal, would have excited great dissatisfaction. Still, during a few months after the *coup d'état*, the *Times* was subjected to the usual *régime*. Soon afterward the Emperor restored it to the freedom which a short time previous all newspapers enjoyed, and of which the *Times* is now the sole possessor, although its columns contain articles the insertion of which would render another newspaper liable not only to suspension but to absolute suppression. Time was when the Emperor read the *Times* regularly; he has since abandoned that habit.

In consequence of the severity of the *régime* to which the local Press is subjected, Parisian newspapers have lost much of their influence abroad, while the popularity of foreign journals having valuable letters from the metropolis has increased. The news from France is looked for in the latter rather than in the former sheets. The very chanceries seek information in respect of French politics in the papers published outside of France. As a consequence, the number of resident correspondents to foreign journals now almost exceeds computation. Twenty-five years ago one could easily enumerate the four or five journals who employed in the French metropolis special *collaborateurs*. Now the most insignificant publication issued in the tiniest city has its "special correspondence" dated from the banks of the Seine. As for the more influential journals some have as many associate editors in Paris as there are branches of social activity. The *Indépendence Belge* has twenty-two regular resident correspondents.

The ablest Paris correspondents of the principal European newspapers are well known to the political and literary community, and personally acquainted with each other. They meet in the editorial rooms of the Paris newspaper offices, in certain *salons*, in reading-rooms and in a few coffee-houses, which are transformed, at some hours of the day, just preceding the closing of the mails, into veritable newspaper offices. From their *liaisons* with each other, results a general exchange of news, and hence, a fashion of centralization, the disadvantages of which are many and apparent. So it happens that each day, toward the same hour, their proceeds from Paris and circulates throughout Europe the very same news furnished by a hundred different writers. It can well be said that there need only be an understanding between five or six Parisian correspondents, who are looked upon as being usually in possession of genuine intelligence, to give importance and have reprinted by all the European papers, the most absurd statements, and the most groundless assertions.

The Government is *au fait* as to how to profit by the *camaraderie*, fraught with many evils, of the newspaper correspondents. It has its partisans among them, and by their medium, throws into circulation news which it would like to disseminate without incurring the responsibility of authorship, and which is thus flashed with lightning-like rapidity throughout the world. Keenness of scent is one of the most indispensable requirements of a good correspondent; unfortunately it is most rarely possessed. To arrive at the source of a piece of news, to take into due consideration its import and authenticity, to determine what amount of confidence it ought to inspire, to be neither too credulous nor too incredulous, is to be well qualified for a task which few men can perform satisfactorily.

Although the *Times* is, next to the *Indépendance*, the foreign journal having the largest subscription list in France, it cannot be denied that its influence on the continent as in England is much weakened. It still publishes, and not unfrequently, very excellent articles, but in the matter of news it has been outdone during the past few years by newspapers of much less note. Like its English contemporaries, the *Times* has in Paris but one single correspondent, who has held the position for nearly thirty years.

Next to the *Times*, the most widely circulated English political journal in France is the *Daily Telegraph*. We say "political," for the *Illustrated News* and *Punch* have a larger circulation than the *Telegraph*, which was once quite hostile to the French Government, but has since changed its views and become nearly as favorable to Imperialism as the *Morning Post*. It is said that the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is, of all the English journalists, the most regular attendant at official receptions. Is it owing to this that one finds in the columns of the paper of which he is an *attaché* the items of news that the persons dwelling in those regions put into circulation?

The *Morning Post*, which was formerly Lord Palmerston's organ, was for some time the only English newspaper that sided with the Imperial Government. Its Paris correspondent obtained the information he required at the Ministry of Finances. The correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* is a wit and a humorist. The *Globe* formerly employed a man of merit, a *savant* whose letters were generally read and admired. They latterly found him a successor, not a substitute. The correspondent of the *Daily News* is a very educated person, who can be seen almost daily writing his letter in a *café* on the Place de la Bourse. Unfortunately, like the *Times*, whose junior it is, the *Daily News* lives to some extent on the reputation it enjoyed of old. The *Press* and the *Economist* both have the same correspondent, who is better versed in financial matters than any of his associate correspondents. The *Morning Star's* letters are written by a lady. All these papers, however, have a very small circulation in France. After the *Times*, the *Illustrated News*, *Punch*—the cartoons of which very frequently cause the paper to be seized—and the *Daily Telegraph*, the *News of the World* has the largest number of subscribers in Paris. Among the German papers the Augsburg *Gazette* long held supremacy. Though still influential, the circulation in Paris of the Cologne *Gazette* exceeds that of the Augsburg paper. The Cologne *Gazette* has three resident correspondents in the French metropolis. The *Gazette de la Croix* and the *North German Gazette*—the latter the principal organ of Count Von Bismarck—are among the papers having a limited number of subscribers in the French Empire. The Italian Press is represented by *l'Opinione*, *La Nazione* and *l'Italie*, all published in Florence, and *La Perseveranza*, issued in Milan.

But without dwelling any longer upon the merits of the foreign newspapers circulated in Paris, let us close this article with a few remarks. Important changes in the legislation of the Press have recently been suggested. Unfortunately they will have no effect upon the condition of the foreign Press, and foreign newspapers will remain subjected to administrative and arbitrary rule. Strange to say, during the past few years, while the Government has displayed more leniency than ever toward the French Press, it has been more critical and severe toward foreign journals than ever. The local papers certainly enjoy since 1860, greater latitude than during the period that followed the *coup d'état*; this has evidently not been the case with foreign periodicals, and if it be true that for a certain time they were accorded the privilege of bringing into France intelligence, the publication of which would not have been tolerated in the French papers, many copies of foreign publications have since been seized because of the insertion of remarks which might have been printed with impunity in the French periodicals. Let us hope that ere long free discussion will be tolerated in all newspapers.

The Fifth Military District—Alleged Views of Gen. Hancock.

Dispatches to the Boston Post.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 20.

The departure of Gen. Hancock for his new field of duty depends entirely upon President Johnson, who has not intimated how long he will require the presence of the General here. Gen. Grant declines intimating any opinion on the subject, as Gen. Hancock is here solely in compliance with a wish from the President. It is, however, believed that there is no pressing necessity for his departure, as everything in his District is now working smoothly, and what few directions it may be necessary to give, can be given from this point.

I have reason to believe that Gen. Grant thinks it would be impolitic to reopen the registry lists, as he fears it would only lead to side issues and awaken additional and renewed excitement throughout the country, which should be averted if possible. He says the practical effect would be to admit to registry those included within the provisions of the late Amnesty Proclamation, and, as the legal rights of these parties are yet to be determined in the courts of law, he is unable to perceive that any good result would be likely to follow. President Johnson thinks differently, and as a matter of principle recommends that the registry be kept open until the 1st of October, as suggested by Congress in the Reconstruction Acts. I cannot learn that Gen. Hancock has yet intimated what he would do in the premises. It has been erroneously stated that the headquarters of the Fifth Military District would be at Baton Rouge. It is suggested to Gen. Hancock, by Gen. Grant, to take a position just outside of New-Orleans, and near the Jackson and New-Orleans Railroad, which suggestion will probably be adopted. Gen. Hancock has never asked a postponement of the time for assuming his command. He understood his orders to require him to proceed at once to New-Orleans, and was *en route* to that city when the telegram met him at St. Louis, requiring his presence in Washington.

In referring to Gen. Mower's late order prohibiting armed bands from interfering with the freedom of the citizens, Gen. Hancock said it met his approbation and the hearty approval of Gen. Grant, who understood the order to be directed against lawless individuals, who, under some pretended authority from the Freedmen's Bureau, or otherwise, were outraging the liberties of the people of Louisiana. Gen. Hancock freely expresses the opinion that there is not the slightest necessity for either trouble or delay in executing the Reconstruction Acts of Congress if proper regard be paid to the true spirit and purpose of the law. He intends to aim only at what is practical, and will not anticipate perfection on the part of the people. His purpose will be to impress them with the fact that the legislation of Congress was designed for the general welfare and not for the oppression or humiliation of any portion of our common country, and he expresses entire confidence in his ability to execute the Reconstruction Acts fairly and to the satisfaction of the people both North and South.

THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Attempted Arrest of Collector Bailey—Vacation of the Order of Arrest—Further Affidavits—Opinion of Judge McCunn.

It was stated in yesterday's Times that Daniel Messmore and the other members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, charged by Collector Bailey with enormous frauds on the Revenue, and arrested on five criminal charges, had commenced actions against him, and procured from Judge McCunn orders for the Collector's arrest. It appears that when the writs of arrest were procured, the Judge was not made aware of the official position of Mr. Bailey. District-Attorney Courtney appeared with Mr. Bailey before the Judge yesterday afternoon, and called his attention to this fact, on which the Judge promptly caused the orders to be vacated, expressing to the Collector his unwillingness to stand in the way of ferreting out and punishing the enormous frauds that make the weight of taxation so heavy on the people.

The following are the papers in the case, and the opinion of Judge McCunn:

AFFIDAVITS OF COLLECTOR JOSHUA F. BAILEY.

Southern District of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Joshua F. Bailey being duly sworn, says that he is Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Collection District of the State of New-York, and deponent further states upon information and belief, from facts obtained from J. H. Souder, Wm. S. Diller and Wm. H. Barrows, that Clark H. Sanborn, Daniel Messmore, Allen H. Mills and Fred. J. Tinkham, did on or about 30th August, 1867, at the City of New-York, in the said Southern District of New-York, knowingly make and use upon a large number, to wit: Upon 114 casks or packages, containing and purporting to contain distilled spirits, two certain counterfeit or spurious brands or plates, as follows, to wit: "New-York Whisky and Rectifying Co., No. 99 North Moore-street," and "Double distilled and rectified old Bourbon, No. 99 North Moore-street;" and deponent further says that said brands or plates are wholly spurious, in that the said brands or plates were not used at any rectifying establishment at No. 99 North Moore-street, but at said No. 40 Vesey-street, and that the said casks or packages upon which said brands or plates were used as aforesaid, did not contain rectified spirits, but that the said spirits were raw spirits and had never been rectified at said No. 99 North Moore-street, nor at all, unless through the fraudulent process of mixing and adulterating, carried on at said No. 40 Vesey-street, but that said Clark H. Sanborn, Daniel Messmore, Allen H. Mills, Fred. J. Tinkham did procure the said brands or plates to be made, and did use the same upon their premises, No. 40 Vesey-street, with intent to defraud the United States, and in violation of the 38th section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to reduce internal taxation, &c., approved July 13, 1866." And deponent further says, upon the like information and belief, that Clark H. Sanborn, Daniel Messmore, Allen H. Mills and Fred. J. Tinkham did, on or about the 12th day of August, 1867, at the City of New-York, in the said Southern District of New-York, knowingly make and use upon a large number to wit: upon seventy-six barrels and forty-eight half barrels, containing and purporting to contain distilled spirits, two certain counterfeit or spurious brands or plates as follows, to wit; "New-York Whisky and Rectifying Company, No 99 North Moore-street," and "Double distilled and rectified old Bourbon, No. 99 North Moore-street."

And deponent further says that said brands or plates are wholly spurious in that the said brands or plates were not used at any rectifying establishment at No. 99 North Moore-street, but at said No. 40 Vesey-street, and that the said barrels and half barrels upon which said brands or plates were used as aforesaid did not contain rectified spirits, but that the said spirits were raw spirits and had never been rectified at said No. 99 North Moore-street; nor at all unless through the fraudulent process of mixing and adulterating carried on at said No. 40 Vesey-street, but that said Clark H. Sanborn, Dan. Messmore, Allen H. Mills and Fred. I. Tinkham did procure the said brands or plates to be made and did use the same upon their premises, No. 40 Vesey-street, with intent to defraud the United States, and in violation of the 38th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation," &c., approved July 13, 1866.

Wherefore deponent prays that a warrant issue against said Clark H. Sanborn, Daniel Messmore, Allen H. Mills and Fred. J. Tinkham, for the violations of the law herein specified.

JOSHUA F. BAILEY.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1867.
Kenneth G. White,
United States Commissioner.

Southern District of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Joshua F. Bailey, being duly sworn, says that he is Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Collection District of the State of New-York, and deponent further says, upon information and belief from facts obtained from J. H. Souder, W. H. Burrows and Wm. S. Diller, that on or about the 30th day of August, 1867, at the City of New-York, and in said Southern District of New-York, Clark H. Sanborn, Daniel Messmore, Allen H. Mills and Fred. J. Tinkham, did conspire to defraud the United States, by removing from a certain bonded warehouse, situated at No. 40 Vesey-street, in said City and district, 114 barrels of whisky fraudulently, and without payment of the tax of two dollars per gallon thereon imposed by law, and that Fred. J. Tinkham, Clark H. Sanborn, Daniel Messmore and Allan H. Mills, being parties to said conspiracy, did knowingly, and to effect the object thereof, procure a permit to be granted by this deponent, allowing the withdrawal of said spirits from said warehouse, for rectification or redistillation, at the rectifying establishment of the New-York Whisky and Rectifying Company, said to be owned by Fred. J. Tinkham, at No. 99 North Moore-street, in said City, and thereupon said Fred. J. Tinkham, Clark H. Sanborn, Daniel Messmore and Allen H. Mills removed or procured to be removed, said spirits from said bonded warehouse to the warehouse of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, at said No. 40 Vesey-street, and then, after painting over the heads of said barrels, to efface the brands or marks for transportation, applied or caused to be applied to the casks or packages two certain false or spurious brands or plates, as follows, to wit: "New-York Whisky and Rectifying Company, No. 99 North Moore-street," and "Double Distilled and Rectified Old Bourbon, No. 99 North Moore-street," and thereupon shipped the said distilled spirits, so falsely marked and branded, to Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, without payment of the tax of $2 per gallon imposed by law thereon, and with intent to evade the payment of the same, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Amend Existing Laws relating to Internal Revenue, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867. And deponent further says, upon the like information and belief, that on or about the 12th day of August, 1867, at the City of New-York, and in the said Southern District of New-York, Clark H. Sanborn, Dan. Messmore, Allen H. Mills and Fred. J. Tinkham did conspire to defraud the United States by removing from a certain bonded warehouse situated at No. 40 Vesey-street, in said City and District, seventy-six barrels and forty-eight half barrels of whisky, fraudulently and without payment of the tax of $2 per gallon thereon imposed by law; and that Fred. J. Tinkham, Clark H. Sanborn, Dan. Messmore and Allen H. Mills, being parties to said conspiracy, did knowingly, and to effect the object thereof, procure a permit to be granted by this deponent allowing the withdrawal of said spirits from said warehouse, for rectification or redistillation at the rectifying establishment of the New-York Whisky and Rectifying Company, said to be owned by Fred. J. Tinkham, at No. 99 North Moore-street, in said City, and thereupon said Fred. J. Tinkham, Clark H. Sanborn, Dan. Messmore and Allen H. Mills, removed or procured to be removed, said spirits from said bonded warehouse to the warehouse of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, at said No. 40 Vesey-street, and there, after painting over the heads of said barrels, to efface the brands or marks for transportation, applied or caused to be applied to the casks or packages two certain false or spurious brands or plates, as follows, to wit: "New-York Whisky and Rectifying Co., No. 99 North Moore-st.," and "Double distilled and rectified Old Bourbon, 99 North Moore-st.," and thereupon shipped the said distilled spirits so falsely marked and branded as follows, to wit: Aug. 16, 1867, 1 barrel to N. Peters; Aug. 17, 1867, 25 barrels to Greene & Co., Providence, R. I.; Aug. 19, 1867, 50 barrels to Greene & Co., Providence, R. I.; Aug. 16, 1867, 5 half barrels to Utley, Rome, N. Y., without payment of the tax of $2 per gallon imposed by law thereon and with intent to evade the payment of the same, contrary to the provisions of the 30th section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867; and deponent further says upon the like information and belief, that the said Clark H. Sanborn, Daniel Messmore, Allen H. Mills and Fred. J. Tinkham, conspiring as aforesaid to defraud the United States, did knowingly, to aid and effect the object of said conspiracy, have and retain upon the said premises at No. 40 Vesey-street, in said City, in the Southern District of New-York, a certain other large quantity of distilled spirits, to wit: about 2,000 barrels of distilled spirits subject to the payment of taxes as aforesaid, and did knowingly remove the same to and store them upon the said premises with design and intent to defraud the United States and to evade the payment of said taxes. And deponent further says, upon information and belief, that the said Clark H. Sanborn, Allen H. Mills, Daniel Messmore and Fred. J. Tinkham did conspire to defraud the United States by removing other large quantities of distilled spirits from the premises No. 40 Vesey-street, amounting, as deponent believes, to 3,500 barrels, in such a way as to avoid payment of tax as aforesaid, thereby defrauding the Treasury of the United States to a large amount, not yet fully ascertained by deponent.

Wherefore deponent prays that a warrant issue against said Clark H. Sanborn, Allen H. Mills, Daniel Messmore and Fred. J. Tinkham, for the violation of the law herein specified.

[Signed.] JOSHUA F. BAILEY.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of September, 1867.
Kenneth G. White, U. S. Com.

OPINION AND ORDER OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

Superior Court—In the matter of the Kentucky Bourbon Company vs. Joshua F. Bailey et al.—McCunn, J.—At the time the orders of arrest in this matter were granted by me, there was nothing in the papers placed before me showing that Mr. Bailey and the other defendants were Revenue officers, and it now appearing by the affidavit of Mr. Bailey that he and the other defendants were acting in that capacity and were doing their best to suppress the frauds upon the revenue, and it not being my disposition to throw any obstacles in the way of the officers discharging their duty, and knowing that they will have a full and fair hearing before the United States Court, I therefore vacate the orders of arrest herein.

Superior Court—Daniel Messmore vs. Joshua F. Bailey, sued as James F. Bailey, William H. Barrowes and E. J. C. Koop.—At Chambers, Sept. 21, 1867:

It is ordered that the order of arrest herein, dated Sept. 19, 1867, and made by me against the above-named parties, defendants, be and the same is hereby vacated.

J. H. McCunn.

FIRE AT HARTFORD.

Destruction of the Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company's Freight House—Heavy Loss of Freight.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Evening Press, Sept. 12.

About 12:30 o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the lower portion of the large freight house of the Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company at the foot of State-street. In spite of the efforts of the firemen the building was entirely destroyed, and a large quantity of freight stored therein, ready for shipment on the afternoon boat, was burned. The fire is believed to have taken from a spark from a cigar dropping upon a bag of cotton or jute in the lower part of the old freight building. Some express the opinion that it was caused by spontaneous combustion of cotton. The steamer *City of Hartford* was lying at the wharf, without steam up, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that she was charred considerably on the wood-work of the wheel-house, before she could be hauled off. She was saved by the little steamer *Silver Star*, which fortunately had sufficient steam to tow her out of the reach of the flames. The building was a large wooden structure, set high on stone pillars, the main portion above the reach of floods, having a large front on the river, and a long covered bridge and freight room running back to Commerce-street.

The heaviest loss is on the freight; some of this was saved, but little of the heavy freight in the main building could be got out. The freight in the open part of the lower portion of the dock was mostly got off, and the scene on the levee next the dock was one of great excitement during the efforts of hundreds of people, with the aid of many carmen, to remove the boxes and bales to a place of safety. The American Mills at Rockville had about one hundred and seventy-five bales of wool in the building, which had recently arrived. The greater portion of this was saved. A large and valuable safe, just sent here by Herring & Co., for the American Watch Company, weighing 3,500 pounds, was tumbled out by some strong men.

In the confusion which prevails, as we go to press, it is impossible to get at the amount of loss on freight, or the parties who are sufferers, or the amount of insurance. The building, though large, was not an expensive one, and probably $15,000 will cover the loss on it, as the stone piers supporting it are uninjured. In all probability much of the freight is insured in transit. Freight received often lies for a considerable time, waiting for the consignees to call for it. The Steamboat Company charges nothing for this temporary storage, and the loss of the goods falls upon the owners. A very large portion of the property destroyed was of this class. Much of it was paper stock—rags, paper clippings, jute, &c. There was also some wool and a variety of merchandise. Goods going down the river seldom remain to any great amount in store over night. Considerable had been loaded on the *City of Hartford*, and much of the rest, lying on the ground beneath the building, was hurriedly removed. Exclusive of the of the buildings, the aggregate loss is probably not far from $100,000. How much of it the Steamboat Company will share, in addition to the buildings burned, it will take time to ascertain. Though that corporation has suffered a number of losses in various ways, it is strong and prosperous.

Mr. Pendleton Explains his Position on the Financial Question.

The Democrats of Cleveland, Ohio, serenaded Messrs. George H. Pendleton and George E. Pugh, at a hotel in that city, on the evening or the 18th inst. Mr. Pendleton in his response took occasion to explain his position in relation to the payment of the five-twenty bonds. Alluding to his recent speech he said:

"I endeavored to show that these bonds ought to be redeemed in legal-tender notes at the earliest moment; that time and experience would indicate how rapidly they could be redeemed without undue inflation of the currency. I asserted that by the terms of the laws authorizing the issue of the five-twenties, by the terms of the legal-tender law, and by the terms of the bonds themselves, the Government might legally redeem them with legal-tender notes. Let me state to you the position. We have an enormous debt. We have a rate of taxation beyond all example oppressive. We have a system of legal-tender notes and a system of National Banks. I am sorry we have seen them. I did not vote for them, and am not responsible for them. They are great evils. They ought to be gotten rid of. And if they present any means of assisting us in getting rid of them we ought to seize it. The non-interest paying debt, consisting of greenback and unliquidated debt, amounts to about $800,000,000. The proposition of the Republicans is to convert this debt into bonds which pay interest in gold. The interest on those bonds will be $48,000,000 in gold annually. The result will be to increase by that amount the expenses, to convert active capital into inactive capital, and thus to increase the number of those who do not pay taxes, and to increase the burdens of those who do pay taxes. I maintain that this debt ought not to be so converted—that these forty-eight millions in gold should be saved. There are four hundred millions of these bonds in the Treasury as security for the National Bank currency. They are represented by a nearly equal amount of bank notes. They call for twenty-four millions of dollars in gold annually as interest. Now, I maintain that these bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks. The result would be that the greenbacks would take the place of the bank notes, which would be called in, and that twenty-four millions dollars of interest would be saved. If that twenty-four million were added to the forty-eight millions of which I have spoken, you have seventy-two millions in gold annually; and this properly compounded would pay the whole debt, principal and interest, in fifteen years. And now observe that thus far I have not proposed to add one dollar to your taxes, nor one dollar to the currency. This process of redemption can be pressed as fast as the business and values of the country will bear an expansion of the currency. I am satisfied that they can bear more now. I am satisfied that the good to result will more than compensate for the evils. How far the expansion may be safely carried I can not pretend, with exactness, to say. There are men around me whose experience and knowledge of business would enable them to judge. The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be able to judge. His hand is upon the pulse of the country. He can feel all the throbbings of the blood in the arteries. He can tell when it flows too fast and strong, and then the expansion should cease. It is a matter of experience—not past but future experience—for the condition of the country after the ravages of the late war enable it to prosper under a system which would have impaired it in time of unbroken peace. All that I maintain is this—that just as rapidly as the prosperous condition of the business will permit it, the bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks, for just so fast will the interest be paid, the taxes be reduced and labor be relieved from the burdens which now so heavily oppress it."

Gen. Beauregard on the State of the Country.

In a brief note to the Baltimore *Gazette*, Gen. Beauregard alludes to a published report of remarks alleged to have been made by him at a dinner given to him by a friend in New-York. He says the report gives an erroneous impression of the views expressed by him while conversing with the few friends present, and adds:

> Being still an "outlaw" in my own native country, I do not feel called upon to publicly uphold its Government, especially at this time, when the country is divided in opinion as to whether Congress or the Executive constitutes "the Government." But I am free to state that unless the Conservative element of the nation soon awakens to the dangers which threaten the liberties of the country, I confidently believe that its form of government will, ere long, be changed to a military despotism, after a period of anarchy more or less prolonged.
>
> Yours, very truly, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Doings of the Massachusetts State Constabulary.

From the Springfield Republican, Sept. 21.

It appears by the reports of the State Constabulary that for eight months ending Sept. 1, there have been made 1,446 seizures of liquors and 47 of gaming implements. The number of prosecutions have been for the same time 5,131—3,628 for liquor selling and 1,503 for other unlawful acts. The fines paid into the several county treasuries, upon prosecutions by the officers for the same period, amount to $161,462, while the expense of maintaining the constabulary force has been $75,007, leaving a balance of $86,455 as receipts over expenses. The following shows the number of seizures of liquor made in each county: Barnstable 10, Berkshire 11, Bristol 34, Dukes none, Essex 311, Franklin 9, Hampden 78, Hampshire 20, Middlesex 413, Nantucket none, Norfolk 116, Plymouth 43, Suffolk 455, Worcester 46; total 1,446. As no seizures have been made in Dukes and Nantucket the inhabitants of those counties must be a remarkably temperate people, or the constables unusually lax.

The Result of the Maine State Election.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Sept. 21.

We publish this morning returns from 459 towns, giving Chamberlain a majority of 11,818 votes. The entire Democratic vote from 459 towns last year was 41,199 against 45,644 this Fall, showing a Democratic gain of 4,445. An analysis of the vote by counties shows that in Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland and Oxford the Democratic vote is lighter than last year. In the remaining counties there have been Democratic gains, ranging from 55 in Piscataquis to 1,317 in Kennebec. The Republican vote shows a falling off, ranging from 178 in Aroostook to 1,801 in Penobscot, and amounting to 11,492 in all. The towns not heard from are mostly in Penobscot, Lincoln and Aroostook Counties, and gave Chamberlain last year 663 votes and Pillsbury 718.

To sum up, then, the entire vote will not vary a hundred from 104,500. Chamberlain has 58,100, and Pillsbury has 46,400. The Republican percentage is 56 instead of 57, as we predicted on the morning after election. Chamberlain's majority is 11,700, against 27,690 last year, showing a reduction of 16,000. Of this reduction, however, 11,500 must be charged to Republican loss, and only 4,500 credited to Democratic gain. Mr. Pillsbury has very nearly the vote which Judge Howard received in 1864.

Departure of Rev. Dr. Sears from Providence.

Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, who for twelve years has been President of Brown University, left Providence on Thursday, 19th inst., for Staunton, Va., which place for the present will be his home, that he may attend more conveniently to the discharge of his duties as agent of the Peabody Educational Fund. The students of the College escorted him to the boat, where, after shaking hands with all of them, taking leave of them individually, Dr. Sears addressed them as follows:

My Friends: I cannot tell you how deeply I am impressed by this unexpected scene, nor how deeply I appreciate all the evidences of your kindness. I have long been attached to Brown—not so much to the grounds, nor the surroundings, nor the proud name and history, as to these young men, and never did I feel more attached to them than I do now. Your welfare has ever been dear to me, and I rejoice to think that the desires of my heart are felt and appreciated by you. I shall always remember my pleasant associations with you, and my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness will attend you always.

At the conclusion of this brief address, "Lauriger" was sung by the under graduates, the band playing an accompaniment. Prof. Lincoln then responded in behalf of the students to Dr. Sear's address, saying that their common sentiment was one of love for their President, and of regret for the great loss which they sustained by his departure.

The New-York Evening Gazette.—This lively and entertaining journal has passed under the exclusive control of Mr. S. J. Ahern, who has purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. C. H. Sweetzer. The *Gazette* appeared last evening in an entirely new dress, and filled with the usual variety of agreeable reading matter.

At a meeting in Goldsboro, N. C., on the 18th inst., resolutions were adopted declaring that the Conservatives of the State should organize themselves into a party for the protection of their political rights, and recommending that a State Convention be held in Raleigh on the 16th of October.

A Narrow Escape.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The boat *Sylvan Grove*, which left at 5:15 o'clock on Friday last for Harlem, attempted to cross the bow of one or the Sound steam freight boats opposite Astoria, but finding the attempt rather too hazardous, checked her speed, but not in time to prevent the bow of the *Grove* striking the stern of the steamer with a concussion which brought the passengers to their feet, creating a panic for a moment as painful as the experiment was reckless and unpardonable.

The *Grove* had over 200 passengers on board, and their escape from another appalling calamity was indeed providential.

The importance of having skillful and experienced pilots on this line, carrying daily so large a number of passengers, is so manifest, both to the Company and the passengers, that it is hoped some action will be taken to correct the daring and seemingly reckless manner in which these boats are, occasionally, driven, apparently inviting danger.

Capt. Longstreet, who is ostensibly the manager of the Harlem boat, noted not less for his ability and experience as a pilot than for his promptness and directness as a manager in correcting abuses, it is to be hoped, will give the subject a searching examination, and avoid the necessity in future of any further complaint.

Long Island Sound Steamers.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 16th inst., under the head of "Minor Topics," unintentional but real injustice is done the Long Island Sound steamers by calling them "always-in-a-wind-run-for-the-nearest-port-steamers." The truth is quite the contrary to all this. Nowhere has greater or more gratifying progress been made than in the steamers of Long Island Sound. Most of the boats are new and proverbially staunch and strong. No boats can be found more heavily timbered, more thoroughly "fastened," or better combining strength, safety and speed. Their names are as familiar to our business men as household words, and it seems odd that such a paragraph should have crept into your columns unobserved. I have no doubt you will take great pleasure in setting us right. LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMERS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Coroners' Inquests.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, over the body of Francis G. Hull, late second officer on board the steamer *Vicksburgh*, who was struck on the head by a "chock" giving way, on Friday, and sustained a fracture of the skull and compression of the brain, death ensuing during the night. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Providence, R. I., and 23 years of age.... The same Coroner held another inquest yesterday, at No. 29 Prince-street, over the body of Mary Maguire, a native of Ireland, and 50 years of age, who died from the effects of a dose of Paris green. Mary Monteith, daughter of the deceased, testified that she had left a cup containing a solution of Paris green and sugar in the closet near two cups of tea, and she supposed her mother had taken the poison by mistake. The husband of the deceased woman testified that they had been married for twenty-nine years quite happily, and he knew of no trouble. Dr. Leo could find no marks of external violence; so the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death by poison.... Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday over the body of Thomas Whalen, of No. 217 Centre-street, aged 8 years, who was run over and instantly killed in Centre-street, near Howard, on Friday, by freight-car No. 266 of the New-Haven Railroad. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and exonerated the driver from blame.... An inquest was also held yesterday by Coroner Gover at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of Michael Haley, a native of Ireland, 23 years of age, and a workman in the New-York Gas Works at the foot of East Twenty-first-street. It appears that the deceased became overheated at the furnace and foolishly drank a glass of ice water while in that condition, death resulting from collapse. A verdict to that effect was rendered.... A third inquest was also held by the same Coroner, at the Morgue, over the body of Geo. McConnell, who died from injuries received during a fight with Wm. Minion, on Thursday, at the wire factory in Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased "came to his death by strangulated hernia, the result of a fight with Wm. Minion, but that there is no evidence to show that the death of deceased was caused by Minion." Deceased was a native of Ireland and 26 years of age.

Funeral of the Late Franklin F. Randolph.—This much and highly esteemed gentleman, the head of the firm of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore, was yesterday buried at Woodlawn. The ceremonies were of the Episcopal Church, and were deeply impressive. Three distinguished clergymen—Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Guillodle and Rev. Dr. Seymour united in the service. The popularity of the deceased was evinced by the large number of merchants from this City who attended his funeral. The pall-bearers were William Scott, the two Messrs. Skidmore, Jr., William Tillinghast, William E. Curtis, and M. Delafield. Among the prominent gentlemen from New-York we noticed the following: H. F. Spaulding, C. A. Peck, F. A. Lane, B. W. Ball, J. Pierpont Morgan, James W. Hayden, H. H. Elliott, F. S. Manston, Edward Haight, Benj. H. Field, M. R. Dennis, B. H. Berdell, Edward D. Babcock, C. G. Barell, Wm. P. Lee, Hiram Barney, T. Bailey Myers, B. W. Pycock, H. W. Thompson, Henry A. Howe, Rev. Mr. Weston, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, Rev. Washington M. Rodman, and Judge Whiting.

Casualties.—A coal barge sank yesterday at Pier No. 49 East River, and it is believed that two men were drowned at the same time.... Robert Levy, of No. 169 East Broadway, received a severe injury by a fall from the second-story window of No. 141 East Thirty-third-street, where he was at work.... Alexander Hunter, a boy, fell through a hole at the pier foot of Thirty-seventh-street and was drowned. The body was not recovered.... A woman named Ryan, living at Hunter's Point, was knocked down by a fire-engine in Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street. She was only slightly injured.

The First Sample of New Rice.—The rice harvest is coming into Charleston market, although the wet weather has put the planters back in harvesting. Messrs. D. Talmage & Co. have shown us a sample of rice from Cooper River, which is now being dressed. The yield will be good and quality better than last year, and quite free from "cockle." This was the objection on last year's crop. We may expect fully 40,000 tierces this year.

The Anti-Gambling Society.—The Anti-Gambling Society has elected the following officers: Vice-Presidents, Charles A. Peabody, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. Peter Stryker, Dr. Henry Bergh, Howard Crosby, Hon. John H. Keyser, Charles S. Brown, S. Van Dusen, Theodore Tilton, Hiram Ketchum, Wm. E. Dodge, Seth B. Hunt, Charles Gould, Frederick A. Conkling, John Green; Secretary, J. Batsley Devo; Superintendent, John T. Harrold.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday at their rooms No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, will make an address and reports will be presented.

A Suicidal Attempt.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Catharine Whaley, residing at No. 35 Hester-street, attempted suicide by taking steel-dust and tincture of iron. The attempt was discovered in time to save her life. She had been intoxicated for several days.

Midnight Thief.—At an early hour yesterday morning William Noonan, residing in Fifty-seventh-street, near Avenue A, discovered a thief in his bedroom, who succeeded in escaping arrest, and carried off a $250 gold watch.

Lecture on Yellow Fever.—Dr. Warren Stone, of Louisiana, will deliver a lecture on Yellow Fever at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College on Monday the 23d inst. at 10 A. M.

All Souls' Church.—Rev. Robert Collyer will officiate in All Souls' pulpit to-day for Dr. Bellows.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

An election for delegates to the Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday next, took place last evening with the following result:

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—KINGS COUNTY.

Delegates—Wm. Coit, James Johnston, C. M. Felt. Alternates—P. W. Kenyon, John Gilchrist, Wm. P. Willey.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Jacob Worth, Frederick Scholes, Geo. H. Fisher. Alternates—Anthony Walter, Wm. J. Taylor, Geo. Giehl.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—John D. Darlington, Benj. W. Wilson, Samuel T. Maddox. Alternates—Daniel L. Northrup, Wm. Streeton, John Monk.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Chas. W. Godard, John McDiarmiad, Solomon Spitzer. Alternates—Samuel L. Carlisle, Archibald M. Bliss, H. Hendrickson.

The State Convention.—At the District Convention for the Second Assembly District of the County of Queens, held at the house of Mr. Howard Pearsall, in the village of Jamaica, on Friday last, the following persons were chosen as delegates to the State Convention: John W. De Mott, Samuel Smith, Gilbert Sayres.

Sewing-Machine Statistics.

During the year 1866 Wheeler & Wilson sold upward of 50,000 Sewing-machines, and during the past five years their sales have averaged twelve thousand (12,000) Machines per annum more than any other Company's.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Wheeler & Wilson	29,778	40,062	39,157	50,132	159,129
Singer	20,790	29,237	23,917	36,220	110,164
Difference	8,988	10,825	15,240	13,912	48,965

At the Paris Exposition the Wheeler & Wilson stood on the roll of merit No. 1, the Singer Machine (exhibited by Mr. Callebaut) No. 11.

In reference to the *Highest Premium*—the *Gold Medal* recently awarded Wheeler & Wilson at the Paris Exposition—the *Independent* well says:

"That modern wonder, the Atlantic Cable, seldom flashes messages between the two hemispheres fraught with more pleasing, as well as important intelligence, than was the announcement that a magnificent tribute of merit had been awarded to one of the most enterprising firms—the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. This is the only Gold Medal awarded for Sewing-machines and Button-hole Machines. There were eighty-two competitors. That which has long been claimed by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and which those who are acquainted with the superior qualities of the Sewing-Machines have never hesitated to acknowledge as a rightful claim, must now be universally conceded—namely, that the Wheeler & Wilson Machines are *par excellence* the most desirable. To the perfectors of these Machines, their award is in truth well deserved."—*Express.*

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion. Sold by all druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and PRESERVER, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

All can have clear, healthy complexions by using CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER. For sale by all druggists.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develop the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Send for Circulars.

Away with wrinkled faces, mothy and tan complexions. Ask your druggist for Dr. S. A. CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A lady can be beautiful to any period of life by using Dr. S. A. CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER OF THE COMPLEXION.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

DIED.

Crookes.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, after a short illness, Septimus Crookes, aged 58 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

Lewis.—On Friday, Sept. 20, Elizabeth G. Lewis, eldest daughter of Noah T. and Rachel A. Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 114 4th-av., on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Musgrave.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 18 of cholera infantum, Percy, infant son of J. B. and Fanny E. Musgrave, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Niblo.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, after a short illness, Stewart Niblo, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his residence, No. 52 1st-st., near South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock, Sept. 22.

Porter.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, suddenly, of disease tof the heart, James C. Porter, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 250 West 37th-st., on Sunday, the 22d, at 1 o'clock.

Smith.—In Bridgewater, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 18, Carroll Smith, late of Brooklyn, in the 31st year of his age.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

PHONOGRAPHY.

The Mercantile Library classes in PHONOGRAPHY will be reopened on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. They will be taught, as heretofore, by Mr. JAMES E. MUNSON, author of *The Complete Phonographer*, and official stenographer in the Surrogate's Court.

The classes will meet on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and each course will be completed in ten weeks, in which time the learner will be carried through and thoroughly taught the entire system. Terms $10 a course. Apply for membership or further particulars at the Library, in Astor-place, or at the Class-room on the opening night.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 295 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, a meeting of this Association was held at Miller's Hall, southwest corner of 119th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1867, for the purpose of electing Delegates and Alternates to the Union Republican State Convention at Syracuse, on the 25th September inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Delegates.	Alternates.
Horatio P. Allen,	Walter J. Foster,
Henry S. [illegible]	Simon Seward,
Otis T. Hall.	Theodore P. Anderson.

THAD. B. WAKEMAN, Vice-President presiding.
G. G. [illegible], Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—This Chapel (erected in memorial of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks,) will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY next, the 22d inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Higbee.

LEFFERT'S PARK RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. G. Shelldrake, a graduate from Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's College, London. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Chapel, Van Buren-st. and Marcey-av. A number of Ministers of different denominations are expected to assist in the services. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY cautioned against subscribing to irresponsible persons, professing to be agents of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society. All the agents who collect funds for the above Society have books certified by A. R. Wetmore, Esq., Chairman of Finance Committee, and Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Mr. Welsh, of Indiana, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service to be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 22d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

PUBLIC SERVICES IN THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH.—Rev. George J. Mingins will address the Sabbath-school, at the reopening of the afternoon session, on SUNDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock; all are cordially invited to attend.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in Dr. Cheever's Church, on Union-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, on the *Work of London Christians among the neglected Classes in Great Cities*, with some account of Weaver, Carter, Muller, Spurgeon and other eminent laborers among the lowly. Seats free; services at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Service will be resumed on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at the Chapel of the Rutgers Female College, 5th-av., and continue every Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., until the completion of the new Church edifice corner of 47th-st. and Madison-av., by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Address by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss and Reports of Committee. Young men particularly invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next (22d inst.) at 7½ o'clock. Sermon and address by Right Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D., Asst. Bishop of Kentucky.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,368 BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. Shimeall, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening: *A Scriptural View of the Nature, Design and End of the Gospel.* An important subject for the times. Seats free. Services 7½ o'clock.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. R. Richards, of East Saginaw, Mich., will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. M. Fuller, of Buffalo, at 7½ P. M. Strangers Class at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 2d-av.—Rev. Ralph Hoyt, A. M., Rector. This church having been closed for repairs during the Summer, Divine services will be resumed on SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., by Divine permission, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Fallen Angels, their Nature and Present Condition.*

DEDICATION OF THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st.—Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Pastor; will be dedicated to the worship and service of God on SUNDAY, 22d inst. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock; afternoon service at 3½ o'clock, and evening service at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Uriah Scott will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. This Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. William H. Pendleton, pastor, will preach, Providence permitting, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Teacher's Sociable Thursday evening.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold Divine service SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Church on 22d-st. Sermon by the Rector. The only service in English held in this Church will be at the above hour.

MR. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5th-av. and 53d-st.—This chapel will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 22; services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; the Rector, Rev. Dr. Morgan, officiating.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—THE MESSENGER, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Explanation of the Riddle contained in Jer. xxxi. 22.*

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near 3d-av., Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. [illegible] will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand-st. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., will deliver a discourse in this Church SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Newell, in the MORNING, at 10½.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent, Principal, Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; select pieces sung by the children.

REV. DR. COLLIER, OF CHICAGO, the eminent Western orator will lecture before the Liberal Christian Union, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at Dr. Bellow's Church, 4th-av. The public are invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. David Wallace will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. All are welcome.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st. near 4th-av.—Free Episcopal Services, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. William Dymond will preach.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Archibald, SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., entrance on 34th-st., in the Everest Building. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMERTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. Circle at 10½ A. M., Conference at 3½ P. M. and Trance Speaking or lecture at 7½ o'clock. P. M. Seats free.

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., WILL preach in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 17th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—Rev. Geo. D. Matthews, of the U. P. Church, Stranraer, Scotland, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. Lord, MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½. Strangers welcome.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. Shedd will preach in this Church on SABBATH, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—THE Lord willing, Rev. W. Gould will preach in the Hall, No. 181 8th-av., corner 18th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; entrance on 34th-st., in the Everett Building. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.—Rev. J. B. Bruce, an eminent clergyman, will present the claims of both systems, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Admission 10c.

HON. WARREN CHASE WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free conference at 3 P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector. This Church will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY next. Services to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av.—The pastor, Rev. J. E. Annan, will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. T. M. Dawson, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 44 DEY-ST.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 21, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	109¼
2,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s. C. '62,12 o'c.Small	113¾
45,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110¼
50,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, New Issue..	107⅝
1,000	do	107⅝
80,000	U. S. 5-20s., C. '67, New Is.	108
82,500	U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	99⅛
6,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95
1,000	do	94½
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '73..	99¾
18,000	do	100
6,000	N.Y. St. 6s. '74...	99¾
17,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	99¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s....new	64¾
21,000	do	64½
30,000	do	64½
10,000	do....b30	64¾
10,000	do....2d call	64¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	66
5,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c.	53
3,000	Ga. St. 7s	83
6,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	81
11,000	Missouri 6s	102½
2,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	102½
60,000	O. & M. C.	26
20,000	do....b30	26½
1,000	Chi.& R.I.1st M.	101
10,000	C.&R.I.&P.R.R.	90¾
6,000	P..Ft.W.& C. 1st	105
1,000	Alt. & T.H.1stM.	93½
5	Continental Bank.	106⅝
100	Canton Co	44¼
100	do	44½
200	Quicksilver	25
300	At. Mail	11¼
200	Adams Ex. Co.	61½
500	do	61¾
5	do	61
500	do	61½
100	West. U. Tel.	41
100	do	40⅞
600	do	40½
600	do	40
500	do	40¼
300	do	40½
70	do....2d call	40½
100	do	40⅝
150	Wells Fargo Ex	54
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	61½
200	do	62
10	Amer. Ex	60
10	do	61¾
20	do	61½
10	Panama R.	310
10	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℘ c. paid	18
10	do.35 ℘ c.paid	24
200	Pacific Mail	139¾
200	do	139½
18	do....2d call	139
600	N. Y. Cen.	105⅞
650	do	106
900	do	106⅛
1200	do....2d call	106⅛
200	Erie Railroad	61⅞
500	do	62
2700	do....c	62⅛
600	do	62⅛
100	do....b30	62½
50	do	62⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.	128⅝
2000	Reading R.	101¾
500	do	101⅞
150	Mich. Cen. R.	110
1000	M. So. & N. I. R.	77
50	do....c	77⅛
300	do.. 2d call.c	76⅝
100	Ill. Central R.	121½
300	do	121½
800	Cleve. & Pitts.	81
100	Chic.& N.W.....c	39¼
800	do	39½
1100	do	39⅝
100	do....b30	39⅞
200	do....2d call	39½
550	Chic.& N.W.Pf	65
600	do	64⅞
400	do	64½
500	do	64⅞
200	do....b10	65
100	do	64⅞
200	do. ....2d call	64⅞
11	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	128⅛
200	do	127⅞
400	do	127
100	Chi. & R. I.	101
600	do	101⅝
200	do	101½
5	do	102
100	do....2d call.c	101⅛
5	Chic. B. & Q. R.	124
400	Mil. & St. Paul	39¾
100	do....b3	40
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	61
100	do....b30	61⅛
100	do	60⅞
100	do	60⅝
200	do	60½
400	do	60⅞
400	Tol., W. & W.	41⅛
55	New-Jersey Cen. R.	128
750	P., F. W. & C.	101
25	do	101¼
300	do	100⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

800	Pacific Mail	139½
200	do....c	139⅛
100	do	139¼
100	do....b10	139¼
800	West. U. Tel.	41
800	do	40⅞
400	do....c	40⅞
600	do	40⅝
900	do....b10	40⅞
1100	N. Y. Cen.	105½
800	do....c	105½
200	do....b5	105⅝
1200	Erie R.	61¼
600	do....c	61¼
800	do....b3	61⅝
100	do....b15	61⅛
800	do	61⅝
800	Hudson R.	126¼
500	do	126
300	do....b60	126½
800	Reading R.	101⅞
200	do....b15	101¾
100	M. & St. P. Pt.	61½
400	do	61¼
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	25¾
800	P..F.W.& C.	100½
200	do....c	100¼
800	do	100⅛
800	do	100¾
1600	M. S. & N. I.	75¼
800	do....c	75⅛
1100	do	75⅝
100	do....b10	75⅝
500	do....c	75⅝
400	do....b3	75¾
400	do....b10	75⅝
300	do	75¾
800	Clev. & Pitts.	80
600	Clev. & Tol. R.	127
400	do	126⅞
400	do	126⅜
600	Chi. R. I. & P....c	100⅞
200	do	100½
2300	Chi. & N. W.	38⅞
100	do....b10	39
500	do....c	38⅞
600	do	38⅝
200	do....b3	38¾
300	do....b15	39
100	do....b30	39
200	do....b5	38⅝
600	C. & N. W. Pr.	64½
500	do	64⅛
1200	do	64⅜
300	do....c	64⅝
300	do....b3	64⅜
200	do....c	64¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Wells Fargo Ex	56
100	Mar. Pf	18
800	West. U.Tel.	41
200	do....c	41
100	do....b30	41½
300	do....b3	41
200	do	41⅛
800	do....s t y	41
200	do....b3	41⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	106⅛
600	do	106⅜
800	do....b3	106⅜
200	do....c	106⅝
100	do....b30	107
800	do	106⅜
1200	do	106⅞
300	do....c	106⅜
2600	Erie R.	62⅛
2100	do	62⅛
600	do....c	62⅛
800	do....s3	62⅛
400	do....b10	62⅛
200	do....c5	62⅛
200	do....b3	62⅛
1500	do....b3	62⅛
500	do....c	62⅛
100	Erie Railroad P.	75
800	P..F..W.& C.	101⅛
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	128⅛
100	do	128
200	Reading R.	102⅛
400	do....b30	102⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. P	62
200	Mich. S. &N. I.	76⅝
200	do	77
100	do....b10	77⅛
600	do	77⅛
200	do....b15	77⅛
300	do....b3	77⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	82
200	Cleve. & Tol	128
200	do	128⅛
200	do	127⅞
100	Chi., R. I. & P.	101⅛
500	do	101⅛
200	do....s3	101⅛
200	do....c	101⅛
600	Chi. & N. W.	39⅞
200	do....c	39⅝
200	do....b30	40
200	do....s3	39⅞
500	do	40
1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr..	65⅛
500	do	65⅛
400	do....c	65⅛
200	do....b10	65¼

SATURDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 142½@⅝@143 ℘ cent. At the close the quotation was 143¼ ℘ cent. The Stock Exchange Brokers borrowed Money at 6 ℘ cent. on Government collateral and 7 ℘ cent. on Railways with more ease than on Friday, and made up their Bank accounts at an early hour. The Bank averages of the week, as expected, show a heavy falling off in Deposits and Greenbacks, (about seven millions each,) but the heavy disbursements of the Treasury Office on Friday and to-day have probably made the Banks stronger in Greenbacks at the close than on the average of the week. At all events the market for Money has assumed much steadiness and an improving confidence at the late advance in the rates of interest, and the Stock Exchange is decidedly firmer, after another day of excitement and very large transactions. As usual on Saturdays no Afternoon Boards were held, but the registered sales of the morning, it will be noticed, were large, and the subsequent business in the Long Room and on the Street quite considerable. Prices opened at about the closing quotations of Friday night, and then improved from 1@1½ ℘ cent. on the New-York and Western Roads, apparently under orders to buy from stronger parties than were in the market on Thursday or Friday. The Public Funds were comparatively steady at the close after opening weak.

The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $3,029,000. The sales from the Treasury were probably somewhat in excess of this sum. The Exports, $179,222. Gold Interest paid out, $135,000. Receipts from California, $1,350,000.

At 5 o'clock on the Street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99⅛	N. West Pref	64	64⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅝	114⅛	Rock Island	100¾	101⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107⅛	107⅝	Fort Wayne	101	101⅛
N. Y. Central	105⅛	106⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	41⅛	41
Erie	61⅞	62⅛	Mariposa, Pref.	17⅛	17⅛
Hudson	127	126⅞	St. Paul Pref.	62	61⅛
Reading	101⅝	102	Pacific Mail	139	139⅛
Mich. Southern.	76⅛	77	Toledo&Wabash	41	41⅛
Pittsburgh	82	81⅛	American Gold..	143¾	143⅛
Tenn. 6s. new	65	64⅛	Bills on London.	109⅝	109⅝
Northwest	39	40⅛			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	142	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	107⅛
6 ℘ cent., 1868	140	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅜
6 ℘ cent., coup, 1868	140	5-20 reg., 1867	107⅜
6 ℘ cent.,reg.1881	110⅝	Oregon W.L.,'81	106
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	115
5-20 reg., 1862	110⅛	10-40 reg.	99⅛
5-20 cou., small, 1862	113⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅞	7 3-10 2d series	106⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois war loan	101
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan,1872.	99⅛	Indiana 6 ℘ c. war loan	95
N.Y. 6 ℘ c.B'y loan,1873.	99	Indiana 5s	93
N.Y. 6 ℘ c., 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868..	66
N.Y. 6 ℘ c.B'y loan,1875.	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	65⅛
N.Y.6 ℘ c. B'y loan,1877.	100	Tennessee new bds	64⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 5 ℘ c.	62
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100⅛	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds..	82⅛
Illinois Canal Bds.1860.	100	North Carolina 6s	67
Illinois reg. 1860	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft.1860.	101⅛	North Car. 6s, n. bds..	50
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft.1862..	101	Missouri 6s	102⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1865.	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870.	101	Missouri Pacific R. is..	102⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	101	California 7s	127
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879.	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	Irving	106
Mechanics'	119	Shoe and Leather	112
Union	118	Corn Exchange	121
America	145	Continental	106⅝
Phenix	103⅛	St. Nicholas	104
Chemical	725⅛	Marine	140
Fulton	152	Commonwealth	109
Seventh Ward	107	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	106
State of New-York	110	Central National	106⅛
Commerce	116⅛	Fourth National	108
Chatham	145	Oriental	135
Bank of North Am'a.	108⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol. W. & W'n S. F.	86
Erie 1st Mort., 1867	105	Gt. Western 1st M.. '88.	81
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	101
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	101	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	90⅛
Mich. C.,n. 1st M.8s.'82.	113⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	92	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7℘c.	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	104⅛
Ill. Cen. 7℘ c. 1870	120	Pitts.,Ft.W&Ch. 2d M..	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M..	88
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd..	83	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	79	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con..	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	81⅛	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st M.	102⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds..	97	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	94
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M..	64
Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	77
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	74⅛
Tol. & W 2d M.	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort..	104

We learn that a demand loan on sealed packages of Greenbacks, $250,000, was detected yesterday or this morning, by a Director of the Company, in one of the Trust Offices down town. It was immediately ordered to be called in as irregular, if not illegal. The excuse of the Vice-President or Secretary was that the President of one of the older Trust Companies had made and he thought was now making similar loans. We have good authority for crediting the report of the transaction, but hope there is some mistake about the excuse or precedent for going into it.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC—AUGUST.

Railroads.	1866.	1867.
Atlantic and Great Western	$528,642	$475,257
Chicago and Alton	387,269	421,484
Chicago and Great Eastern	107,052	94,867
Chicago and Northwestern	797,475	1,038,8.4
Chic., Rock Island and Pacific	340,657	404,600
Erie	1,295,400	1,239,024
Illinois Central	578,253	684,377
Marietta and Cincinnati	106,921	114,716
Michigan Central	359,645	398,995
Michigan Southern	384,401	426,762
Milwauk. and Prairie du Chien.	116,266	113,404
Milwaukee and St. Paul	207,068	205,436
Ohio and Mississippi	305,454	313,165
Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago	648,201	602,069
Toledo, Wabash and Western..	396,248	364,723
Western Union	60,698	73,525
Total in August	$6,619,650	$6,973,228
Total in July	5,967,856	5,754,795
Total in June	6,706,446	5,815,741
Total in May	6,402,287	5,907,650
Total in April	5,473,127	5,812,738
Total in March	5,593,523	5,639,601
Total in February	4,664,525	4,798,978
Total in January	5,378,441	5,413,437
January–August, 8 months..	$46,805,855	$46,116,168

—*Finan. Chronicle.*

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in September:

1867	$110,402
1866	92,647
Increase	$17,755

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the second week in September:

1867	$29,700
1866	26,384
Increase	$3,316

From Jan. 1 to Sept. 14:

1867	$815,497
1866	795,153
Increase	$20,344

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, for the years ending April 30, 1866 and 1867, as given in the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From freight	$4,204,740 82	$4,124,692 99
From passengers	1,757,387 99	1,543,714 15
From mails, etc	213,424 54	414,730 91
Total	$6,175,553 35	$6,083,138 05
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of track	$863,573 46	$845,254 72
Repairs of bridges	77,347 01	36,526 10
Repairs of buildings	84,232 02	84,275 32
Repairs of fences	8,580 79	4,096 18
Repairs of locomotives	347,358 52	328,646 43
Repairs of cars	347,485 45	364,245 16
Loss and damage	21,535 35	40,901 99
Fuel consumed	251,965 90	254,393 28
Oil and waste	81,924 74	85,894 40
Train service	148,101 65	174,824 02
Engine service	212,471 05	240,750 66
Station service	295,626 72	312,280 25
Water service	35,911 00	33,766 70
General expenses	191,344 89	197,003 94
Miscellaneous	52,406 18	89,814 92
Total	$3,020,164 78	$3,093,574 07
Earnings less expenses..	$3,155,388 57	$2,989,563 98
Interest and exchange		63,723 70
Add balance to credit of income account, April 30, 1866		588,691 55
Total		$3,641,979 23
From which deduct—		
Rent of tracks and depots...	$14,288 14	
Transfer office expenses	1,000 00	
Interest on bonds	406 758 31	
Illinois taxes of 1866	113,335 74	
National taxes	131,201 04	
Dividend May 15, 1866	509,650 00	
Dividend Nov. 1, 1866	509,650 00	
C., B. and Q. 1883 bonds purchased for sinking fund	50,600 00—	$1,736,483 23
Leaving a balance of income account May 1, 1867, as shown in general account		$1,905,496 00

—exclusive of the amount paid into the sinking fund during the present and all past years. The equipment of the road consists of 119 locomotives, 55 passenger, 27 baggage, mail and express; 1,659 house, freight and cattle; 40 Blue line, 493 platform and coal, 43 drovers' and conductors' cars, 4 snow plows, 40 gravel, 2 tool, 1 pile driving, 86 rubble, 123 hand and 2 wrecking cars. Number of miles run by locomotives with passenger trains 644,560; with freight trains, 1,192,752; with miscellaneous trains, 584,254—total miles run, 2,421,566. The number of passengers carried over the whole line during the year was 917,820; of these 49,335 were through and 868,485 were way. Of the through passengers 27,742 were carried West and 21,593 East. Of the way passengers 439,160 were carried West and 429,325 East. Total carried East 450,918; total carried West, 466,902. Total mileage of passengers, 42,334,983—a decrease from the previous year of 7,335,642. The total number of tons moved over the whole line in 1866 was 821,883; in 1867, 978,563—an increase of 156,680. Total tonnage East in 1867, 593,823; total tonnage West, 384,740.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Capital stock	$10,399,010 00
Funded debt (see Bond list)	5,458,250 00
Unclaimed dividends	2,016 00
Unpaid accounts and pay-rolls	299,492 81
Due agents and connecting roads	64,033 21
Sinking fund	828,725 99
Balance to credit of income account	1,905,496 00
Total	$18,957,024 01
Construction	$13 246,710 70
Equipment	2,956,327 52
Materials on hand	413,420 69
Steam ferry and other boats	41,383 41
Chicago teams for transporting freight	4,500 00
Accounts and bills receivable	203,373 96
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad preferred stock	180,023 22
Due from agents and connecting roads.	64,728 74
Amount due bondholders under decree of the Court foreclosing mortgage on Northern Cross Railroad	270,000 00
Dividend No. 13, and tax thereon	547,315 78
Deposits in New-York, Boston and Treasury	740,575 13
Deposits with Trustees' sinking fund..	282,664 86
Total	$18,957,024 01

The directors chosen at the annual meeting June 26, 1867, are as follows:

President—James F. Joy.

Directors—Erastus Corning, James F. Joy, Chauncey S.Colton, John C. Green, Nathaniel Thayer, John M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, John W. Brooks, Robert S. Watson, William Boott and John N. Denison.

Chairman of Board—John N. Denison.

General Superintendent—Robert Harris.

Secretary and Treasurer—Amos T. Hall.

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The quantity of anthracite coal sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this week is 80,043 tons, and by the Schuylkill Canal 22,938 tons; total, 102,991 tons against 81,112 tons the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 24,870 tons.

Prices of coal continue firm; no change as yet has taken place, but the demand is gradually improving, and in all probability will soon be followed by an advance in prices. Retailers continue busy, and their yards are beginning to appear empty.

Coastwise freights continue unchanged, and vessels are in fair demand, shipments from Port Richmond being fully equal to the supply.

The bituminous coal trade continues dull, while prices remain unchanged, $4 90@$5. Gas coal declined 25c. ℘ ton, and is now quoted at $8 on board of vessel.

Prices of anthracite white ash, for Eastern shipment, are $4@$4 25, and of red ash $4 25@$4 50 ℘ ton, as to quality, on board vessel."

From the tables published in the Boston *Shipping List* we extract the following list of receipts at Boston for the year ending Sept. 1, 1867:

3,741 packages pot and pearl ashes,
10,044 bags cocoa,
55,154 bags coffee,
748,117 tons coal,
2,282,000 bushels corn,
44,713 coils cordage,
3,675 coils bolt rope,
11,791 tons logwood,
1,400,000 bbls. flour,
66,981 boxes lemons,
136,386 boxes oranges,
207,231 drums figs,
217,000 boxes raisins,
153,346 boxes window glass,
16,218 bales gunny bags,
26,073 bales gunny cloth,
67,000 bales hemp,
800,000 hides,
653,000 horns,
1,100 cases indigo,
15,324 tons iron,
37,252 tons pig iron,
1,000,000 bars iron,
124,858 bundles iron,
63,186 bundles sheet and hoop iron,
43,742 plates iron,
114,388 pigs lead,
522,297 sides leather,
313,137 bundles leather,
212,000 bags linseed,
96,798 hhds. &c., molasses,
64,000 bbls. naval stores,
5,299 casks palm oil,
1,355,000 bushels oats,
80,000 bbls. pork and beef,
258,000 packages butter,
75,000 hogs,
52,980 bales rags,
170,000 packages sugar,
48,227 cases steel,
37,000 bags sumac,
125,000 chests tea,
125,000 slabs and boxes tin,
50,000 packages tobacco,
90,741 bushels wheat,
204,000 bales wool.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $403,000; receipts for gold notes, $59,000; total receipts, $3,995,623 80; total payments, $7,322,029 94; balance, $118,696,822 09.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst., inclosing claim made by the "Metallic Keg Company" for exemption from taxation on their manufactures and sales of metallic paint and powder kegs and oil barrels and cans, has been received.

They also claim exemption from tax on paint and powder kegs under the Act of July 13, 1866.

In reply, I have to say that, under the Act of July 13, 1866, powder kegs made of wood were held to be exempt, as "casks other than those for the reception of fluids." Paint kegs were not so regarded.

The Act of March 2, 1867, exempts from taxation, "casks, churns, barrels, wooden brushes and broom-handles, tanks and kitts made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds, bungs and plugs, packing-boxes, nest-boxes, and match-boxes, whether made of wood or other materials."

This Company claim that the phrase "whether made of wood or other materials," qualified each of the articles enumerated in the foregoing paragraph. Were such the case, I can see no necessity for the use of the term "wooden" before "brushes and broom handles," or the phrase "made of wood," after the word "kitts." The use of these qualifying terms in their places precludes the idea that the phrase "whether made of wood or other materials," was intended to apply to the terms "brushes and broom handles," and "kitts," and if not to them it clearly does not to words which precede them, among which are "barrels" and "casks." In my opinion it applies only to the division of the paragraph which immediately precedes it, to wit: "Bungs and plugs, packing boxes, nest boxes and match boxes."

While, under the present law, barrels and casks are exempt, I cannot regard the exemption as applying to any other than those made of wood.

Metallic paint and powder kegs, and metallic oil barrels, are liable to taxation—cans for oil are exempt under the act of July 13, 1866. This exemption, however, applies only to tin cans. Cans made of any other metal are taxable. Respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

Arrival of the Austrian Sloop-of-War Imperatrice Elisabetta.

The Austrian sloop-of-war *Imperatrice Elisabetta* arrived at this port on Friday from Havana. It will be remembered that the *Elisabetta* first brought the official news of the execution of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to New-Orleans. The commander, RITTER GASTAV SILLON VON GROLLER, was a personal friend of the late Emperor, and he, it was, that wrote a letter to JUAREZ, asking for the Emperor's remains, but to which he received no answer. A quantity of the Emperor's baggage and personal effects were, however, given up to him, and these he will send on to Austria. The *Elisabetta* is a fine looking vessel of 1,500 tons register, and apparently built for a yacht, as her lines are very fine. Her officers and crew number 160, all Austrians, and are as fine a body of men as ever stepped on ship-board. The officers are highly educated, and converse in several languages.

Commander GROLLER was formerly in command of the frigate *Imperatore Max*, of Lissa fame, and rendered himself conspicuous for his bravery, as his numerous medals show. Several of his officers also bear decorations.

The *Elisabetta* was for about eight months employed in the Gulf in transporting troops and other services. She will remain here for several days waiting orders.

Commander GROLLER desires to express his thanks to Commander ROE, of the *Tacony*, for services rendered in Vera Cruz.

The following is a list of the *Elisabetta's* officers: Commander, Captain of fleet, GUSTAV SILLON VON GROLLER; Lieutenants, Julius Zoly, Herman Heinze; Second Lieutenants, Carl Weiprecht, Otto Miscroys, Ferdinand Orel; Doctor, Julius Hirsch Von Hirshburg; Surgeon, Dr. Hopfisberger; Chief Engineer, Eugene Zellermayer; Assistant Engineers, Schittina, Grisser, Negovetich; Midshipmen, Dell, Adams, Brandt, Bishoff.

An Amnesty Meeting that did not Take Place.

A call, printed on large hand bills, was some time since issued for a meeting "of all the citizens," to take place at Union-square at 3 P. M. yesterday. The object of this universal convocation was set forth in these words: "This powerful call is for amnesty and peace, and will sound in your ears more melodious than the thundering voice of the cannons at Fort Sumter in April, 1861, when you were assembled on Union-square for dictating war against the rebellion in the South." The "citizens of our great Republic and brave heirs of GEORGE WASHINGTON" were further reminded of the pacific intention of Mr. LINCOLN at the time of his death, and urged to form a powerful association under the name of "The Patriotic Union Association," for the purpose of paying the National Debt, abolishing the Internal Revenue Law, abolishing the Excise Law, and recovering amnesty to the rebels, as aforesaid. The call was signed "by order of the true patriots." When the hour for the meeting arrived yesterday all was quiet at Union-square. Our reporter waited in vain all the afternoon, but none of "the true patriots" made their appearance.

Contributions to the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

SPOFFORD & FLECTON acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the sufferers from yellow fever at New-Orleans: A. C. P., $10; cash (through Dr. A. C. Post), $5; Friend, $10; C. C. Peck, $5; Arthur W. Benson, $100; Robert L. Livingston, $250; John R. Mullaney, $100; Rhode Islander, $50; Miss A. Field, $5; D. Appleton, $250; H. M. Scheiffelin, $100; F. L., $5; Major-Gen. J. E. Barnard, $25; A. B. $600; Samuel D. Denison, $5. Total, $1,520; previously acknowledged, $417 50. Total, $1,937 50.

Also the following amounts for benefit of the Galveston sufferers: G. D. Dupuy, $50; two boys, M. H. and M. C., $1; Horace Porter, $25; H. L. G., $25; D. A. Cushman, $25; Kutter, Lackmeyer & Co., $75; A. B., $200; Rhode Islander, $50; B. L. Kipp, $10; M. W. M.. $10; Capt. Watson Webb, $10; Sam. D. Dennison, $5. Total, $486; previously acknowledged, $3,795; grand total, $4,281.

Also, the following amounts for the Houston sufferers: H. M. Schieffelin, $100; A. B., $200; contributed in office of American Bank Note Company, $37; cash, $1; cash, $25. Total, $362. H. B. Cromwell & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the Howard Association of New-Orleans: Chas. Pfizer & Co., $100; Chas. A. Townsend, $50; Hicks & Bell, $25; Wm. & J. O'Brien, $50; Charles Spear, $25; H. M. T. Mali & Co., $100; H. B. Cromwell & Co., $250; by the hands of Edward Fenner, of the firm of Horten, Peterson & Fenner, from Gale, Macfarlane & Co., $25; E. S. Jaffray & Co, $100; Herring, Farrel & Sherman, $50; N. Y. Belting and Packing Company, $50; Edwin C. Burt, $20; Bigelow & Trask, $25; S. Roosevelt & Co., $25; W. & J. Sloane, $25; Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, $25; Wm. Gale, Jr., & Co., $25; Porter & Higby, $25; Oscar Cheesman, $20. Total, $415. Grand total, $1,015.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

SHOPLIFTER.

On Friday afternoon as Mr. WM. H. COX, jeweler at No. 362 Bowery, was engaged in exhibiting some of his goods to a customer, ALBERT HARVEY entered the store and seizing a silver watch, valued at $25, which laid on the show-case, darted out again and attempted to escape with his booty. Mr. COX pursued and succeeded in overtaking the thief, handing him over to Officer HOGAN of the Sanitary squad, who happened to be in the neighborhood. After remaining at the Police Headquarters all night, the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate early yesterday morning, when he was fully committed for trial. The watch was not recovered.

WORTHLESS CHECK.

HENRY W. STANCLIFFE was arrested on Friday night by Officer MCINTYRE, of the Fourth Precinct, at the instance of DANIEL CASEY, doing business at No. 392 Pearl-street. When the case came before the magistrate yesterday morning, the complainant stated that he knew prisoner intimately, and had received from him a check for $25, on the National Citizens' Bank, signed by LOCKWOOD & JACKSON, and drawn in favor of STANCLIFFE, who had requested him to cash the check, and deduct $6, which he owed CASEY. On the latter presenting the check at the bank, he was informed by the Teller that no such account or name appeared on their books, consequently the check was a worthless one. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the Special Sessions.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Three little boys, giving their names as FRANK CORNING, FRANK MAHY and JOHN FALLON, were detected in the act of stealing five hams and one cheese from the store of THEODORE VAN RADEN, at No. 202 Grand-street. They were arrested by Officer DUFFY of the Fourteeth Precinct, and the magistrate held them for trial, which simply means the House of Refuge. The stolen property was given back to the owner.

ANOTHER BOGUS CHECK.

AUGUSTUS RAYMOND, a dealer in clothing, at Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street, caused the arrest of ROBERT HAYWOOD, a discharged Regular soldier, yesterday, on a charge of false pretences. It appears from the affidavit of the complainant that the accused came to him on Friday and presented a check on the United States Assistant Treasurer in this City, purporting to have been drawn by C. P. COLE, Paymaster United States Army, and made payable to CHARLES SOMERVILLE, or bearer, for the sum of $87 63, and desired to pay for a suit of clothes, valued at $23. Mr. RAYMOND accepted the check, and paid the prisoner the balance of $64, subsequently discovering that the supposed check was of no value. On being arrested by Officer CORWIN the prisoner admitted having stolen the blank check from an officer's quarters, at Willett's Point, and that he made and signed the check himself. Upon this statement of facts the prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions. HAYWOOD is a native of Ireland, and 30 years of age. He stated that it was his first offence, and he had been tempted to commit the crime through debt and misfortune.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ASSAULT.

Officer HENDERSON and MOONEY, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested PATRICK DUFFY yesterday on a charge of having feloniously and brutally assaulted Mrs. MARY ANN RILEY, of No. 56 North Moore-street, and stabbed her in the stomach with a sword bayonet. The circumstances surrounding this case are peculiar. Mrs. RILEY is a lady of respectable appearance and connections, and stated that a few weeks ago she was brutally beaten by her husband, PETER, who finally threw her down stairs and broke her leg. As soon as she could move about Mrs. RILEY went back to No. 56 North Moore-street, which premises and the furniture belonged to her, and rang the bell. This was on Friday. The prisoner, DUFFY, opened the door, and, on seeing who it was, gave her a sudden thrust in the pit of the stomach with a sword bayonet, and so pushed her into the street. Mrs. RILEY escaped a serious wound by the point of the weapon striking the steel of her corsets. When the Police arrested DUFFY he appeared armed with a sword and ice-pick, but did them no violence. The fair complainant also stated that the house has been occupied by improper characters during her illness. DUFFY was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions. He is a native of New-York, 31 years of age, says he is in the shipping business and could not write.

LARCENY OF PANTS.

JOHN KAELEY was arrested yesterday on a complaint of larceny made by HARRY H. SMITH, of No. 128 Chatham-street, who accused him of having stolen three pairs of pants, valued at $20. The stolen property was found in his possession by EDWARD SHERLOCK, who caused KAELEY's arrest. The prisoner was committed. He gravely informed the magistrate that he did not intend to steal the clothing, but merely took the pants in order to experiment and ascertain if the boasted "smartness" of the Chatham-street dealers was an actual fact. This defence, though amusing, did not alter the disposition of the case; so JOHN marched off, in a saddened mood, to his cell down stairs.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SMITH, ACTING JUSTICE.

YOUNG BEGINNERS.

Yesterday, two boys, WILLIAM KELLY, eight years of age, and ISAAC THOMPSON, six years of age, got into a quarrel in the street, near the residence of the latter, No. 388 Tenth-avenue, which was ended by KELLY stabbing ISAAC in the breast with a small knife, inflicting a slight wound. The mother of ISAAC made a complaint against the boy KELLY, who was then arrested and sent to the Court of Special Sessions.

PETIT LARCENY.

CLARA BARNETT, No. 40 Amity-street, alleges that on yesterday MARY HICKEY entered her house and appropriated and carried off a handkerchief, a pair of earrings, and one or two other articles, valued altogether at $10. MARY was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

The case of EMIL FLORENCE was called for examination but the attorneys not being ready to proceed the matter was adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 2. It is alleged in the complaint that on the 15th of August, J. C. LAURENT, of No. 654 Broadway, sent indorsed notes for $1,000 by one of his clerks to a man in Brooklyn, and that FLORENCE, meeting the clerk, took the notes from him, and that the clerk afterward demanding the notes FLORENCE refused to return them and said that he had disposed of them. Upon this complaint FLORENCE is held to answer for larceny.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Two colored men named GEORGE VINCENT and THOMAS SMITH, were arraigned on the complaint of ANNIE SULLIVAN, No. 158 West Forty-seventh-street, whose story is that the two men, while engaged in the house putting down a carpet, had taken her pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, from the pocket of her dress which was hanging in the room. The accused were held in $100 each to answer at the Special Sessions.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
No 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Sept. 13, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredge-boats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 12 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed ready for sea and for work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers,
In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

4 B flat Clarionets.
3 E flat Altos.
3 B flat Tenors.
1 Baritone.
1 B flat Bass.
3 E flat Cornets.
3 B flat Cornets.
2 E flat Tubas.
1 Bass Drum.
1 Snare Drum.
1 pair Cymbals.

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose intended.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.

Further information may be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-General,
and Quartermaster U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement, a situation as housekeeper in some widower's family, where the comforts of a genteel, quiet home are to be enjoyed. Any gentleman who wishes to obtain a first-class person, and one who is highly qualified to preside over such a home, will address Miss INEZ LEROY, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener by a married man with two children; is able and competent to take charge of greenhouses, graperies, and laying out grounds; twelve years of experience in this country. Apply for GARDENER, care of Mr. Elliot, seedsman, No. 9 John-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A PLACE IN a broker's office; has been a year on Wall-st., and is a member of the Long Room; small salary an object. Address, for one week, V. D., Box No. 5,900 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK WHO UNDERstands good, plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; also a chambermaid; both must understand their business well, and have good City references from their last place. Call Monday from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 153 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTANT housekeeper; a middle-aged Protestant woman; a permanent home offered to an active and worthy person. Apply to Prof. CHARLIER, No. 128 (late No. 50) East 24th-st.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILL, Leeds, N. Y., good weavers to operate "Crompton's-broad Fancy Cassimere Loom." Apply at the mill at Leeds, N. Y., or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 192 Fulton-st., New-York.

KEEP COPIES OF ALL YOUR LETTERS in the PENN LETTER BOOK. No copying press or water needed. This valuable invention saves labor, time and money; and is not for a day only, but for all time. Local and general agents wanted. Address Penn Manufacturing Works, No. 702 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Box No. 21.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 21, 1867.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $9 60 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 60 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

☞Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.

Scott County.
Brown County.
Hancock County.
Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Marshall County.
McDonough County.
Henderson County.
Schuyler County.

Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.

Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,

Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLution of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUant to charter, that the sixth installment of ten dollars on each share of stock of the National Trust Company is due on the first day of October next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for the first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 55 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the East India Telegraph Company is called at the office of the Company, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867, at 12 M., to receive a report of the operations of the Company, and to ratify and approve the same, and the transaction of other business.

N. MICKLES, Vice-President.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 37, 38,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the by-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES S MACKIE,
Vice President and Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

FOR SALE—AT THE CHATHAM NATIONAL Bank, corner Broadway and John-st., Montgomery and Eufaula (Alabama) Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. in gold, and are sold at 95 per cent., with accrued interest from Sept. 1, in currency.

DIVIDENDS.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the Navassa Phosphate Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per Share, payable Sept. 30, 1867, to stockholders of record that day.

Transfer-books closed from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30, 1867, inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

No. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Sept. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of September inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 25th day of September to reopen the 2d day of October.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, Sept. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight Cents per share, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, on and after the 1st day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and reopened on the 2d of October.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDE L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS
FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURER OF DRESS TRIMMINGS wishes to retire from business and will sell out his stock and machinery at a fair value. A desirable opening for an enterprising young man with a moderate capital and some knowledge of the business. Address C. O., Box No. 3,710 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS PARTNER wanted, with $2,000 or $6,000; $10,000 can be realized in six months. Address, stating interview, F. H., Box No. 3,131 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Academic year will begin MONDAY, Oct. 7. The students are requested to be present for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Examinations of candidates for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 4 and 5, beginning each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Theory Classes now forming.

Terms $15 per quarter.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,

will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY,
IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
Classical, Commercial, Primary, French.
Fits for College, Business, West Point.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.

H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,

Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Pupils admitted at any time.

JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE of the New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16. Young ladies desirous of commencing a course of thorough medical study are invited to apply to Dr. BLACKWELL, at the Infirmary.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session has just commenced. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 19 at No. 162 Remsen-st. Misses HARRISON & RANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

A SMALL SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH school for children of both sexes, in the neighborhood of 30th-st. and 5th-av. For circulars apply at No. 49 East 23d-st.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG INFORMS his pupils and patrons that he has returned from Europe, and is prepared to resume his lessons. Address care WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADway, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,198 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 32 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16 Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.

H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

☞ MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Morristown, N. J.

A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON,
Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MRS. ARTOIS'

English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

AN ELDERLY FRENCH WIDOW, PROvided with the highest references, and speaking and writing her native language with the greatest correctness, desires to give lessons or hold conversations in a private family residing within a short distance of New-York; a comfortable home will be deemed preferable to a high salary. Address A. K. N., Box 141 *Times* Office.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

CLASSES IN MUSICAL GYMNASTICS, at Harvard Rooms, Oct. 3. Circulars at No. 349 4th-av.

D. M. MARTIN, M. D.

A lady pianist wanted, to engage.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF STUDY OF the French language for graduates or adults will begin on Sept. 19 at the Protestant French Day School, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE; No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN ten lessons at No. 42 East 14th-st., by

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,162 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 224 East 18th-st., Sept. 16.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

THE ELYSIAN BED.

A spring and hair mattress and paillasse combined. Spring frame without wood.

J. E. FISHLEY,

Late with Paton & Co., No. 56 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, dark bays, long tails and manes, six years old, near 16 hands high, very stylish, and warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle. Price, $1,500. Also, a light dog cart, made by Wood Brothers, together with a double harness; Price, $500. Also, a single harness, saddle and bridle, &c., the property of a private gentleman. Apply at MASON & CO.'S, Livery Stable, corner Broadway and 27th-st., or to ED. BINSSE, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, Thomson............SATURDAY, Sept. 21
DENMARK, Thomson............SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, Hall............SATURDAY, Oct. 19

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Reduction in Freight.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent, primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK............Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage.—First cabin, $100; steerage, $20—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
CHICAGO............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO............H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON............C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO............H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON............C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS............$120
SECOND-CLASS............70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
UIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Sept. 23.
TH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Oct. 22.
UTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau............$45
Passage money to Havana............50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Richard Adams, Sept. 26.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. Barton, Oct. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Isaac Crowell, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1867.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. Thos. Lyon, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents, Savannah.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.
Goods destined for the interior of Georgia, and also Florida, shipped by the Black Star Independent Line, consigned to the Railroad agents, or Octavus Cohen & Co., in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.
R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. Winchester, THURSDAY, Sept. 26,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. Lebby, THURSDAY, Oct. 3,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 13 Broadway.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight lower than by any other line. First cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Lineburner, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Oct. 5, 1867.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. Marshman, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. Mutter, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. HENRY A. KELLEY therefrom.
The remaining members of the firm will continue the business, under the same firm name. Mr. KELLEY will, for the present, take charge for the new firm, of the department for the sale of cotton goods.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.
HENRY A. KELLEY.
Sept. 19, 1867.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 110 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS

TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 5 Broadway.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS.
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 9 Broadway.

FURTHER ADDITIONS
will be made on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
to our
POPULAR STOCKS
of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
consisting of
10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, $1 15 per yard.
11-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, $1 25 per yard.
8-4 LINEN DAMASK, $1 per yard.
LINEN DAMASK, EXTRA QUALITY, $1 10 per yard.
HUCKABUCK TOWELING, 25c. per yard.
LARGE-SIZED FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, $4 per dozen.
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, $2 50 per dozen.
and
A LARGE STOCK OF
SHIRTING LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS AND COVERING,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
Will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOTHS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Consisting of
PLAIN, WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS,
VELOURS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,
PLUSHES, ASTRACHANS,
IN
VARIOUS COLORS FOR WALKING SUITS,
AND SACQUES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MELTONS,
and all
THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF
AMERICAN FANCY CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES,
HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE
and
JACKETS
in
THE GREATEST VARIETY.
Also,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
of
ENGLISH CARDIGAN JACKETS, SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
to be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, Sept. 23,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN
TAPESTRIES, MOQUETTES, DAMASKS,
AND BROCATELLES IN MEDALLIONS,
in many
NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED REPS AND TERRYS
IN EXQUISITE SHADES.
SATINS FOR UPHOLSTERING IN RARE COLORS.
REPS IN ALL SHADES AND QUALITIES.
LACE CURTAINS, LINEN AND PRINTED LOOSE COVERINGS, &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
A SPLENDID QUALITY
OF
YARD-WIDE MUSLIN at 12½ cents per yard.
REDUCED FROM 16 cents per yard.
GOOD 6-4 SHEETING, 25 cents per yard.
GOOD 10-4 SHEETING, 37½ cents per yard.
GOOD 12-4 SHEETING, 45 cents per yard.
Together with
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CANTON FLANNELS,
FROM 20 TO 35 CENTS PER YARD.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
FALL AND WINTER SKIRTS.
SILK WALKING-SKIRTS ONLY $22.
NEW STYLE OF FRENCH SKIRTING IN ALL COLORS.
PATTERN BALMORALS (new designs.)
BON-TON HOOPS—FALL STYLES,
AND
ENGLISH WALKING HOOPS—IN COLORS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NOW OPEN,
A
FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
EMPRESS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
ALPACAS, POPLIN-ALPACAS,
AND
A NEW AND HANDSOME ARTICLE
OF
ARABIAN LUSTRE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
LARGELY REPLENISH
their
POPULAR STOCKS
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
37½c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SHAWLS.
JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW SUPPLY
OF ELEGANT
BORDERED AND FILLED
INDIA SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
IN NEW DESIGNS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICHLY EMBROIDERED VELVET,
SACQUES AND CLOAKS,
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
AT
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

THE CONTEST WAXES HOTTER.
Lay on Macduff, and cursed be he who first cries HOLD, ENOUGH!
We shall give our customers this week another large lot of YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
SPLENDID QUALITY, and warranted nearly as fine as WAMSUTTAS, for 12½c. a yard.
Also, 20,000 yards of UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, fine and wide, for the same price.
WE BUY THESE MUSLINS FOR CASH, IN LARGE QUANTITIES,
and the same goods WE sell for 1s. are sold all over the City for 16c. and 20c.
FROM THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH.
"We have spoken of the elegant assortment of goods in a Broadway store, yet there are bargains and attractions in another direction, and we wish to call particular attention to the well-known establishment of FOSTER BROTHERS.
This firm have on hand a large stock of goods of every description, which they are selling at auction rates. We noticed a bleached muslin, a yard wide, for one shilling a yard. These gentlemen must be adepts in buying or they never could sell goods at such prices. Evidently low prices rule at
BOTH OF THEIR STORES."
We shall also sell 15,000 yards of genuine MERRIMACK PRINTS for 1s. a yard.
Big lots other prints for 8c., 9c. and 10c.
AUCTION LOTS BLANKETS, $1 50, $2, $3 50 and $3.
ONE LOT $4 50 a pair, worth $7.
IMMENSE LOT AUCTION ALPACAS.
DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, MERINOS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at any price you wish.
AUCTION FLANNELS, 25c.; former price 37½c.
AUCTION CRASH, 6c. and 8c.
GOOD GINGHAMS, 12½c.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS,
QUILTS, &c., very cheap, from the late sales.
Don't forget these splendid Muslins at 12½c. a yard, nor our genuine Merrimack Prints for one shilling.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st.

MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
Case of French Merinoes, extra heavy and wide, in all the new colors, only $1, worth $1¾. Case of extra fine Merinoes at $1 25, worth $1 75.
Case of the very finest Merinoes, imported, at $1 50, exactly the old gold price.
These goods were sold at a fearful loss to the owner, and are cheaper than anything sold in this City!
Call and see them this week.
Remember our DOLLAR FRENCH MERINOES.
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
LOW PRICES IN BLANKETS
THIS WEEK!!!
The same as last week.
They are going, even in hot weather, by the hundred. People cannot help buying them, they are so cheap. Supply yourself before it is too late at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Including a full assortment of the latest novelties.
ALSO,
BROCHE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS,
LAP RUGS, &c.,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, PLAIN, COLORED
BLACK, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS, MERINOES, WOOL PLAIDS, PRINTED CASHMERES, DE LAINES, FRENCH POPLINS, &c., &c., INCLUDING EVERY NOVELTY IN DRESS GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY,
In every variety, CURTAIN MATERIALS, DAMASK REPS, SATIN DELAINES, TASSALS, BANDS, LOOPS and FIXTURES of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, RUGS, MATS, RODS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
ALSO, WINDOW SHADES.
LACE, CURTAINS, and CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, Children's SUITS, HATS and CAPS, BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., ready-made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Inform the LADIES of New-York and vicinity that they have the largest and cheapest assortment of
SILKS
in the City, comprising
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS,
GROS GRAIN,
CORDED STRIPE,
FIGURED MOIRE ANTIQUES,
the most popular made. Also,
BLACK SILKS,
from $1 25 to $7 50 per yard.
SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.
Opening of our
CLOTH DEPARTMENT
on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
consisting of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.,
suitable for ladies' and children's wear.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.,
offer for sale
on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
all the new styles of
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of the
MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS
for the present season.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
$120,000 worth of novelties in DRESS GOODS and SILKS for dresses have been added to the great choice already offered this season AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
POPULAR DEPARTMENT.
15,000 yards fancy POPLINS, double widths, guaranteed all wool,
45c. PER YARD;
THE MARKET IS TRULY $1.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY.

SMALLER STORES—LESS EXPENSES.
ERGO—GOODS AT LOWER PRICES.
VALENTINE & CO.,
(Late of No. 12 4th-av.,)
Have opened store No. 1 on the above plan
AT NO. 224 3D-AV.
One door above 28th-st.,
and offer AT THEIR USUAL WAY DOWN PRICES
FALL LINES MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CAMBRICS, JEANS, WIGANS,
VELVET RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
EMBROIDERY, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LACES, FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS,
CORSETS AND HOOP-SKIRTS, &c., &c., &c.
VALENTINE & CO., NO. 224 3D-AV.

MILLINERY.

OPENING-DAY.
R. V. MYERS, NO. 623 BROADWAY,
will open on THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, his NEW IMPORTATIONS OF LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' HATS, FEATHERS, &c.

MME. CARTER WILL OPEN AT NO. 5 Brevoort-place, on Thursday next, her Paris novelties, consisting of elegant designs in rich opera and velvet bonnets. Also, rich point and Chantilly laces of every style.

PARIS MILLINERY—MADAME FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris, and resumed the Millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette Place.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER styles Parisian millinery, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, near 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO COUPLE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, in a delightful residence at Clifton, Staten Island, 5 minutes' walk from lower landing; hourly communication with the City; horse-cars pass the door from each boat; every convenience, gas, furnace, water, &c.; piano, billiard table; dinner at 6; terms moderate. Address, immediately, Mrs. D., Stapleton, S. I.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF position and character, a well furnished, comfortable room in a refined private family who have no other boarders, and where pleasant society and home comforts can be enjoyed, with full or partial board; location above Union-square preferred. Address Box No. 1,013 Post-office, New-York.

IF THERE IS A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, say from four to eight, that wishes good rooms and first-class table in a house where no other boarders will be taken, and are able to pay, they can address Box No. 2,546 Post-office. Location near Broadway, above 20th-st.

5TH-AV., (NO. 299,) CORNER 31ST-ST.—An elegant suite of rooms on the first floor, newly and richly furnished; also, the third floor entire, a very beautiful and commodious suite of rooms, suitable for a family; both with private table. Apply as above.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A medium or a hall room, board optional, below 14th-st.; terms moderate; liberal Christian family preferred. Address, for four days, HOME, Box 159 Times Office.

FURNISHED THIRD STORY BACK room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms, ensuite or single, with or without board; also, a basement for a physician; terms moderate.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY MAY be obtained by applying at No. 40 East 31st-st.; also, a physician's office.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained at No. 23 Vandam-st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW PLEASANT rooms commanding a fine view of the Hudson, with beautiful scenery, and well known for its healthy locality, can be obtained at the Birdsall House, during the Fall and Winter. Address C. BIRDSALL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—OUR PATENT—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 200 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES............Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE............Business Manager
G. L. FOX............Stage Manager
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
THIRD WEEK OF MR. J. JEFFERSON.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
RIP VAN WINKLE
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH OF ART KNOWN TO THE MODERN STAGE.
SATURDAY—Beginning 1½, closing 4 P. M.
THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE.
In splendid preparation the Shaksperean Spectacle
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN............Lessee and Director
SEASON OF OPERA BOUFFE.
Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce to the public that he has engaged a Company of Parisian Artists to appear in the above specialty of French Comic Opera, and that he has perfected all his arrangements for its production in this City, in the most complete manner possible, comprising a beautiful wardrobe, by Nosson, of the Grand Opera House, Paris; new and appropriate scenery, by Mr. George Evans. A large and efficient orchestra, under the leadership of Mons. Lefevre; as also a full and experienced chorus. The initial performance will be OFFENBACH'S opera, in three acts, of
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
Which will be presented with the following cast:

The Grand Duchess	Mlle. LUCILLE TOSTEE
Frits	Mons. Guffroy
General Boum	Mons. Duchesne
Prince Paul	Mons. Leduc
Baron Grog	Mons. Valter
Baron Puck	Mons. Lagriffoul
Nepomuc	Mons. Monier
Wanda	Mlle. de Felcourt

Other characters by the company.
Nights for Opera Bouffe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8, precisely. Prices—Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; balcony boxes, (according to location,) $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, (according to location,) $10 to $15; gallery, 50 cents.
Omnibuses to convey visitors, free of charge, to the French opera will start from corner of Broadway and 14th-st. every five minutes between 7 and 9 P. M., returning from the theatre after the performance.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A FIRST-class brown-stone house in 9th-st., near 5th-av. The house is 25 feet wide, by the ordinary depth, with an extended back building. The house is very substantially constructed, and is in every way one of the most desirable residences in this City. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown stone house, 25x55x100, on 38th-st., near Madison-av.; price $50,000. Also many other houses on the leading avenues and side streets, at prices ranging from $10,000 to $110,000. For particulars and permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

$15,000.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brick house, 23x55x100, fine order, East 13th-st., good neighborhood, possession. Also, fine three-story brown-stone house on Lexington-av., below 30th-st., $13,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house No. 45 East 28th-st., 22 feet front; built by day's work; newly painted; independent walls; baths, water-closets, gas fixtures, carpets and Winter coal; price $13,000; possession. Apply on premises.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Fine four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; complete order; immediate possession; price reasonable—others $12,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadw.

FIFTH-AV.—MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—The large and valuable plot of ground southeast corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., being 128 feet 9 inches front on 5th-av. and 100 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW THE MARKET, IF APPLIED for within two days, four lots on 63d-st., commencing 100 feet from 5th-av.
H. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 35 Wall-st.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE.—Four full lots, north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths on mortgage. R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—GENTEEL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop stone front houses; hot and cold water, gas, heater, &c. Apply at No. 344 East 63d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, furnished or unfurnished; in elegant and perfect order; all modern improvements; immediate possession; fronting Carroll Park; unsurpassed location; terms very reasonable. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 236 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Brooklyn; first-class neighborhood; high ground; all modern improvements; in perfect order. Possession immediately. Price $10,000. Address J. R. WHITNEY, No. 29 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
Would call attention to their descriptive list, issued the 1st of September.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

$2,500.—HOUSE FOR SALE IN HUDSON City, N. J., on Madison-av.; 7 rooms; stable attached; full lot; $1,500 cash, balance three years. $3,500; large cottage on Bergen Wood-av.; 9 rooms; $1,500 cash; balance three or five years. Address Box No. 111 Hudson City Post-office, New-Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERFORD Park, N. J., a fine new country house and two acres of land; Erie Railway; forty minutes; a choice locality. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODERN-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT RAHWAY, TWENTY MILES from New-York by rail, twenty trains a day, a genteel and desirable residence; house double with gas and furnace; either furnished at $100 a month, or unfurnished at $85 per month; two minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to Mrs. CLAYTON MOORE, at Rahway, or to H. M. WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 35 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AN English basement, in 15th-st., in superior order and richly furnished, to rent for 12 or 18 months, to a small private family only; terms, $400 per month. Address P. W., with real name, Box No. 2,305 Post-office, Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FULL size; everything first-class; modern; brown-stone; beautiful garden; stable, if desired; one of the most delightful and convenient places in Brooklyn. A. G. TORREY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 25 East 14th-st., for business or to let, furnished, to a private family. Apply on the premises to GEO. T. ELLIOT, or to HOMER MORGAN, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A furnished house to rent, splendidly located, at No. 34 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a small family only. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

1,130 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE St. James Hotel.—Furnished apartments to be let in a small private family, including furnished parlor and bedroom. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET—TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, a furnished house at Bedford, L. I., containing ten rooms; convenient to car routes; possession 1st of Nov. Apply to JOSEPH OGILL, No. 41 Platt-st., N. Y.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST 13TH-st. to let. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE FURNISHED, unfurnished or partly furnished, with conveniences for housekeeping, for a small family, (two adults and four children;) location between 2d and 9th avs. and 4th and 23d sts., New-York. Address K. A. M., Box No. 120 Times Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Four stories; high-stoop; situated between 14th and 34th sts., 4th and 6th avs., for seven or eighteen months, from 15th October. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, A FURNISHED house in a good location, suitable for first-class boarding; would like the occupants to take all or part of rent in board. Address, for three days, A. C. M., City Island, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED house, located below 18th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200 per annum. Address, giving particulars, J., care American Condensed Milk Co., No. 141 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop comes into market in the Fall.

ADOPTION.—ANY ONE WISHING TO ADOPT a little girl about 9 years of age, can hear of an opportunity by addressing AMITY, Box No. 144 Times Office. Home in the country preferred.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK............Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.
MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI,
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
A. M. HAUCK, A. RONCONI,
BELLINI, BARAGLI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, at 8.
BELLINI'S
I PURITANI,
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA,
BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
ANASTASI, &c.
(His first appearance this season.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, at 8.
ROSSINI'S
OTHELLO,
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
BELLINI, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI,
E. PANCANI,
(His first appearance.)
THURSDAY, OPENING NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, at 8.
ROSSINI'S
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
AND A NEW BALLET,
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
Mlle. MARIE SAND,
Mr. C. MARVIG, and others.
(Their first appearance.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Tickets and reserved seats can now be had at the regular ticket offices.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT
Daly's greatly successful drama enters its SEVENTH WEEK to increasing audiences.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, at the Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre, No. 728 Broadway.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—WITNESSED BY 100,000 people and pronounced the most interesting, truthful and exciting picture of Life and Love at the present day.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE WONdrous railroad sensation, the universal topic of conversation, admitted by everybody to be the climax of all dramatic sensations. Secure your seats in advance.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE TOMBS Police Court, the most amusing trial scene ever realized. Free list entirely suspended.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE GREAT pier and river scene by starlight. Merry times and unique music by the "Lost Tribes." At the New-York Theatre every night and SAUTRDAY MATINEE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, benefit of Rose Eytinge.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free. Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Character, daily. Ladies in attendance.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE REhearsals for the series of Oratorios to be given with Mr. L. F. Harrison, are held every MONDAY EVENING at their old rooms, Chapel corner 4th-av. and 23d-st. Now rehearsing "The Seasons."
D. B. JOHNSTON, Chairman Concert Committee.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE opera and theatres can always be had at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading-room, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold, and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. Hildreth, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 89	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 43	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 09
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	3 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6½ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½ and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTing with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. Samuel E. Underhill, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn.—On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Chas. Post, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. Marshall, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE, SEPT. 3 edition—all railroads and steamboats from New-York—complete, with City map, 25 cents.
BENEDICT & BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A GREAT ATTRACTION.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, the beautiful Domestic Drama of the
BLACKSMITH'S WIFE;
OR,
THE LOST CHILD,
REPLETE WITH DEEP INTEREST AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
has been added to THE GRAND AQUARIA. They are RARE, CURIOUS and GORGEOUS-COLORED specimens of the Tropical species.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
A LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, SEPT. 30,
will be produced a dramatization, by M. Levick, Esq., of the sensation story,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE
and Museum,
corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and Director............Mr. John De Pol
Mr. DE POL begs to announce to the public of New-York that the opening of the above establishment will take place
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1867,
on which occasion he will have the honor to present the grand Spectacular Féerie in 4 acts and 21 tableaux, entitled the
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH,
written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Arthur Cuvas Armengol, and which will be produced in a manner never before attempted in America, nor surpassed in Europe.
The scenery, painted by the renowned artists Messrs. Calyo & Sons, the costumes, armor, properties, and mechanical effects, all made from original designs, and imported from Paris at a cost of $75,000, will outvie in splendor anything yet presented to the American public.
Mr. de Pol has secured the services of
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACHI,
the now reigning star of the Terpsichorean Art in Europe, whose arrival is daily expected. In addition to whom the following premier danseuses will have the honor of making their first appearance on the opening night:
ELISA BLASINA, of the Milan theatres.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, of the Berlin and Hamburg theatres.
ERMESILDA DIANI, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
EUGENIE LUPO, of the Turin Theatre.
AURELIA RICCI, of the Brusselles Theatre.
CATRINA CORRADINE, from the Paris theatres, and
Mons. GIOVANNI LUPO, first dancer of the Bordeaux Theatre, and a numerous and talented corps of coryphees, figurantes, &c., &c., under the direction of the world-renowned maitre de ballet
Mons. DOMENICO RONZANI.
In calling attention to the names of these artists, M. de Pol would state that each one of the above has been chosen from among the first dancers in Europe, and not culled from the front ranks of coryphees and foisted on the public to a position they are not entitled to. Each artist in this company will be placed in the rank their talent and reputation fit them for and assume only the same position they have attained in the different European cities where they have just concluded engagements.
The dramatic company will comprise, among other first-class artists,
Mr. ROBERT McWADE
(his first appearance in New-York,)
Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS, Mr. M. C. DALY,
Mr. E. MORTIMER, Mr. D. W. MILLER,
Mr. J. H. PHILLIPS, Mr. J. THOMPSON,
Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD.
Miss FANNY STOCQUELER,
Miss FANNY REEVES, Miss EMMA SOMERS,
Miss ADA MEYERS, &c., &c.
A full and complete orchestra, under the experienced baton of
Mons. A. PREDIGAM,
will perform the new and original music arranged expressly for this piece.
Notwithstanding the enormous expenditures incurred in presenting this grand Terpsichorean Spectacle, Mr. De Pol has determined to adopt the following popular tariffs of admission:

Orchestra Chairs	$1 50
Parquet Circle	1 00
Balcony Chairs	1 50
Balcony Circle	1 00
Dress Circle Chairs	1 00
General Admission and Dress Circle	75
Family Circle	50
Proscenium Boxes	$8 00 and 10 00

The box offices for sale of secured seats (for three days in advance) will be opened on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, 1867, at 9 o'clock, at the Opera House, corner Broadway and 31st-st.; at the ticket office at Chickering & Sons' Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION QUEEN'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at Mineola, L. I., Sept. 25, 26, 27.
Premiums to all articles connected with Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts and Household Industry. Entries made and space secured by addressing
JOHN HAROLD, Secretary,
Mineola, L. I.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

CHORUS CLASSES NOW FORMING, to meet at the halls of the New-York Conservatory of Music, No. 82 5th-av. Terms $5 per quarter. Applications to be made at the office of the Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway.

FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES.
Designed especially for those pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 820 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.—PARQUET STALLS for the French Comic Opera and Italian Opera, can be had at the TICKET OFFICE, New-York Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT SALE OF SUPERB STATUES
IN ITALIAN MARBLE AND ALABASTER.
Magnificent busts and vases, alabaster and agate drawing-room ornaments; large mosaic tables, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., the above superb goods, which have just arrived, the importation of Mr. T. Beusi, consisting in part of a large Venus, on pedestal, the first one of the kind imported to this country; Shakespeare and Milton, Apollo, Petrarch, Hebe, Tasso, Dante, Bacchus and many others; also a large and beautiful assortment, in great variety, of Etruscan, Roman, Hebe, Gothic, Egyptian, Florentine, Greek and other vases; also a large assortment of ornaments for the decoration of libraries, saloons, passages, &c.—all of the above with pedestals; superb mosaic tables, large and small, in different styles; card receivers, agate tazzas, groups of animals, fruits, fish, &c.; very elegant fountains, &c. The above will be on exhibition on MONDAY, the 23d inst., and the particular attention of the public is requested, as the sale is probably the finest of the kind ever offered to the public, and will be positively without reserve. Catalogues with full description.

FIFTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon,
75,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED COAL FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1867.
Also, at same time,
10,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.
AN IMMENSE AUCTION OF BOOKS!
To be sold on MONDAY, Sept. 23, and the following days, in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock precisely, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at their salesroom, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

J. P. ATKINSON, Auctioneer.
BY W. YELLIOTT
Will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at "Bowery Bay," Astoria, L. I., household furniture and farming implements, beds, bedding, horse, wagon, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, superior oil paintings, French plate mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, real bronzes, French clock, Aubusson, Axminster, velvet and other carpets, silver ware, superb rosewood and ebony parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, all made by Belter, Marcott & Hutchins, to order.
F. COLTON will sell on MONDAY next, 23d inst., at the private residence No. 304 5th-av., near 31st-st., the entire rich furniture of the house. Catalogues giving more full particulars can be obtained at the salesrooms, on SATURDAY, 21st inst.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, trustee, that he will, upon the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said Montana Mill, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BRECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated Sept. 20, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Sept. 21, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of September, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN A. SON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.
Sept. 21, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on Monday next, 23d of September. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.
TO-MORROW—ELIZABETH.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director............J. GRAU
TO-MORROW EVENING,
MONDAY, SEPT. 23,
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, which will be produced with new scenery, imported from Paris, and splendid grand mise en scene.
SIGNOR BOZZO in the role of Essex.
In preparation MYRRHA and SUOR TERESA.
Extensive preparations are being made for the production of Giacometti's celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
IN BROOKLYN, MME. RISTORI WILL APPEAR on TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 24,
As ELIZABETH.
The regular Ristori nights in New-York will be Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday Matinee.
EVERY TUESDAY—RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
RISTORI. ELIZABETH.
Director............J. GRAU
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will inaugurate the season of 1867-68 at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24,
in her great role of ELIZABETH, Queen of England, which will be produced with the same new scenery, lately imported from Paris, and grand mise en scene, as on Monday evening in New-York.
SIGNOR BOZZO in the role of Essex (his first appearance in Brooklyn.)
General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle 75 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK respectfully announces that his Theatre will
OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 25.
The building has, during the recess, been cleansed, renovated and
REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.
THE COMPANY
will include all the well-known and favorite names, with others that appear for the first time on the bills of this Theatre, and will comprise:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK,
Mr. MARK SMITH,
Mr. J. H. STODDART, (his first appearance in this Theatre;)
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,
Mr. J. B. POLK, (his first appearance in this Theatre;)
Mr. C. ROCKWELL,
Mr. G. F. BROWN,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. A. W. YOUNG,
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,
Mr. J. S. WRIGHT,
Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON,
Mr. LEONARD,
Mr. WARD,
Mr. POPE,
Mr. CASHIN,
Mr. CURRAN,
AND
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Miss MARY GANNON,
Miss CLARA JENNINGS,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Miss MAUD ELLIOT,
Miss MARY BARRETT,
Miss CARMAN,
Miss SCOTT,
Mrs. TIMONY,
Miss HOMER,
Miss MONELL,
Miss KATE RANOE, (from the principal London theatres; her first appearance in America;)
Miss F. MORANT,
Mrs. VERNON,
Mrs. W. WINTER,
Miss FANNY GREEN,
Miss CLARK,
Miss DAY.
The manager has much pleasure in announcing that the musical department will be under the direction of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
Scenic artists, Mr. H. ISHERWOOD and Mr. R. H. HALLEY, from the principal London theatres, with, for the pieces on the opening night, the valuable aid of Mr. HENRY HILLYARD and Mr. JOHN HILLYARD, Jr.
The opening entertainment will consist of a new comedy by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION,
with F. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque,
THE LATEST EDITION
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Both pieces to be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC AND NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Properties and Mechanical department under the direction of Mr. James Timony and Mr. H. Butler.
Acting Manager............Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Stage Director............Mr. J. G. HANLEY
Prompter............Mr. J. S. WRIGHT
Treasurer............Mr. THEODORE MOSS
The box-book will open on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
"THE PILGRIM"
OPENS MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.
This new and magnificent moral exhibition is the most artistic, beautiful and costly ever produced in the illustration of a religious subject.
FIFTY MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
By the eminent artists
BALLING, A. CHAPPEL,
LEUTZE, NEHLIG,
CULVERHOUSE, BERGER,
W. HART, OTTO SOMMER,
S. S. GERRY, CARMEINCKE,
SEAVEY and STOEGHEL.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE,
To represent
THE RIVER OF DEATH,
THE ANGEL ESCORT,
THE PEARLY GATES, and
THE CELESTIAL CITY.
Music under the direction of
PHILIP PHILLIPS.
Admission, 50 cents and $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Ticket Office open at 9 A. M., daily.
BAIN, PHILLIPS & MAYNARD, Proprietors.

HENRY GEBHARD'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 169 5th-av., corner 22d-st., and No. 959 Broadway.
Classes for children from 4 years old and upward. Classes for ladies and for gentlemen.
Instruction, private or in classes, of *Light* and *Higher Gymnastics, Skating, Dancing, Fencing* and *Swimming*.
Circulars to be had at the Academy and at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, first floor.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Madison-av., near 27th-st.—Day and evening classes in all branches of music are now forming. Terms, $10 per quarter.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 6th-av., corner 30th-st. Open during Winter for ladies and gentlemen; water kept comfortably warm.

LECTURES.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Dr. WARREN STONE, Prof. Surgery in the University of Louisiana, will deliver a Lecture on YELLOW FEVER on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 10 A. M., at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 26th-st. Members of the medical profession, medical students, the merchants of this City and others interested in the subject are respectfully invited to be present.
A. FLINT, Jr., M. D., Secretary of the Faculty.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
LADIES' CLASS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS', WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CIRCULARS AT THE ACADEMY.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 2 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway. E. FERRERO respectfully announces that, after an absence of 6 years, he resumes the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with Mme. Dubreul. Open for instruction Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

C. VON ETTER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 681 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; classes for ladies and children commence on Sept. 25; evening class for ladies and gentlemen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Send for circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 593 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
The only authorized and correct edition of the beautiful songs, "My Father's Sword," price 50 cents; and "Oh Let Him Know," price 50 cents, have just been published by WM. A. POND & CO., Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway, New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES.—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Flutinas and Musical Boxes, the very finest and cheapest assortment in the City. Also, the new German Concertina, (Bandonion,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes; it is much finer than the melodeon. Instruction given and repairing done cheap.
J. SAENGER, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at
HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS,
No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s and T. S. Berry & Co.'s Pianos; some fine second-hand pianos at low prices; new pianos to let and sold on instalments.
T. S. BERRY & Co.,
No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVAtoire of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 128 Forsyth-st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SOPRANO IN some church in Brooklyn, New-York or vicinity. Address J. C. G., Box No. 1,247 Post-office.

PIANO-FORTES.—15 SECOND-HAND PIANOfortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

VOCAL TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF VOcal music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Visit to St. John—Reception to Victorious Oarsmen—What is Thought of Americans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1867.

I regret that our stay in this pleasant city is so short—only an hour or two between the steamers—that I lack the means of a description, and especially of its Insane Asylum, which, as in Halifax, is a particularly interesting feature of the city. We remark, however, with some surprise in both, that the agricultural class furnishes by far the largest number of inmates, except the class of servants, which affords nearly as many. In the report of Dr. DE WOLF, of Halifax, to which I referred in a former letter, it appears that only one lawyer, one physician and one clergyman have been under treatment in the asylum under his care during seven years, and even these seem to have been peculiar, as the wife of the physician and the daughter of the clergyman were under treatment at the same time. This seems to show that the best prophylactic against mental alienation is mental occupation and discipline of a systematic kind; even as the surest means of physical health and development is found in regular and well-balanced bodily exercise.

The site of St. John is not equal to that of Halifax, as indeed, none could be superior to the latter. Still it is well enough chosen for a place of moderate commercial expectations. The channel is narrow and not convenient for large steamers, and the shore line not commodious for warehouses and business except to a limited extent. Halifax, on the contrary, as already indicated, is capable of indefinite extension. The selection of its site was the luckiest of accidents or the wisest of choices. Leaving the wharf at St. John we ascend abruptly, either by a staircase or a steep roadway to the main city, which we find sightly and salubrious. It is a gala day, for the entire population has turned out to welcome home the victorious oarsmen from Paris, who have come on the steamer with us. Some of my readers may not remember that the award of the world's belt for rowing, and the prize of a silver oar was won at Paris by the New-Brunswickers. Their fellow-citizens are very proud of them, and if physical development is just cause for pride they have reason. I never saw six finer looking men standing together anywhere, not even in the New-York Metropolitan Police force. Our policemen are generally larger men than these; but such shoulders and arms, such suppleness and grace, and such a rich tan upon face and closely-cropped neck, I never saw. I wished (as I often do) that I was a painter. I learned that they are not young gentlemen, in the parlance here, but professional boatmen. Their stroke was derided in Paris before the trial. Connoisseurs told them that it was too short and quick, and that they would find themselves nowhere when they came to compete with the long Oxford pull, not to speak of the scientific feather of the Seine. They made no boast, but addressed themselves to the work, and took the prize. Your correspondent, who could not sing "God Save the Queen" in Halifax, found no difficulty in sympathizing with the cheers which greeted these sons of toil at St. John. It was an ovation. The wharf was densely packed with the lower classes, the warehouse roofs were covered with boys, the ascent and brow of the hill were crowded with the respectable middle folk, and higher up thronged the carriages of the upper fifty, (about the proportionate figure for this city.) A band of music in a wagon stood ready to greet the landing and lead the procession, and by a singular and inexplicable arrangement, rockets were let off. The time being shortly past noon, we had an opportunity to see how the rockets look in the daytime, and found that they came near to the Hibernian's description of *nothing*—"shut your eyes and you'll see it." It is clearly a waste of fizz to send up rockets by daylight.

Nothing marred the reception, except the band going off at half cock, which occurred in this wise: Besides the oarsmen, our boat had on board the dwarf Commodore FOOTE, (with us known as Nutt,) and his sister, usually called MINNIE WARREN. They had arranged to make a triumphal entry into St. John in their goat carriage, and a broad plank was laid that they might drive ashore in state. The bustle occasioned by this proceeding gave the impression on shore that the oarsmen were landing. The crowd cheered and opened, the procession fell in, and the band struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes" with all the power of brass, in the midst of which the pigmy goat carriage rattled on, and the pompous little Commodore gravely bowed and kissed his hand, not doubting for a moment that it was all meant for him. Of course this took the edge off, and the Simon-pure reception was a little like soda without the foam.

I referred in a former letter to the Anti-American feeling in the provincial cities, and in Halifax particularly. It is not so great here. We saw among the decorations one American flag of ample size. In Halifax there is at least one secession flag which is still flung out on festive days—a safe insult to gravitation, which, as the powers of nature do not think it worth while to resent it, we need not trouble ourselves about. New-Brunswick joins Maine, and the people mingle very freely. Our eastward trip was made in the *Carlotta*, from Portland to Halifax. This is an iron steamer, captured in running the blockade, now owned by Mr. QUINTARD, of New-York, and we ardently hoped that her builders are not paid for her, and that some British Tory who has a moneyed interest in her has the pleasure of seeing her go in and out from week to week. She is a staunch, admirably-built little vessel, that rocks like a cradle on the deep, (your correspondent fell into a second childhood in her—as the poet has it, "muling and puking in his nurse's arms,") and she is commanded by Capt. MAGUNE, a good sailor and patriot, who belonged to our volunteer naval force, and was master of the *Milwaukee* iron-clad, on the Mississippi. As an example of British feeling, taste and good manners, in a certain class, Capt. MAGUNE told us that there was lately hanging in the Halifax Custom-house a print of an American vessel with the national flag flying, and that various persons made it their business, when he and other American shipmasters were in the building, to insult this picture by spitting on it and aiming tobacco quids at it, all of which was more than winked at by the public authorities. Capt. MAGUNE complained to the American Consul, Judge JACKSON, who promised to have the nuisance abated. But the next time he came to port the picture still hung there, and the same thing was repeated, with the addition of written taunts and special desecrations of the flag, and Capt. MAGUNE left the Custom-house, openly denouncing this poltroonery, and declaring that he would never enter the building, or take a clearance from it, if his vessel rotted at the wharf, until the insult was removed, which was then, accordingly, done. Capt. MAGUNE's flag, grimed with smoke, until the stripes are pretty much of one color, always flies at his stern. He loves to see it, he says, for he has fought and bled under it, and we, sharing his enthusiasm, felt patriotically seasick under its ample folds.

My readers have noticed that the people of the United States are always called Americans, here, as they are in Europe. It is a tacit compliment to us, which, for one, I am not disposed to discourage. Of course, the provincials are Americans, geographically as much as we are; but they acknowledge, by this designation, that whatever distinguishes or individualizes America is due to the United States alone. I discovered, *in many instances*, an unconscious pride and sympathy in provincials who used the appellation, which gave me reason stronger than even verbal professions, to believe that the tendency of popular feeling is toward identification with us, as with a people of brothers and not of rivals, much less enemies. The American flag is not insulted or disrespected in the rural districts. Indeed, in one town, the name of which I have forgotten, at the time of the Dominion celebration, the public feeling was so hot against that measure that the British flag was pulled down and the American hoisted in its place. There is reason to rely upon this statement.

To the joy of every patriotic heart, the American name has now the crowning distinction for which the world has waited more or less impatiently, of freedom not in name or in part only, but in fullness and for all. However we may like it, or whatever we may think of the difficulties of the position, it is now certain that the great experiment of African civilization is to be made on our soil and under our flag. A black nation is to grow up with us, and it may be no vain surmise that the patient and faithful performance of our duty in this particular will ennoble us as much as our beneficiaries. I cannot help feeling, in advance, for one the pressure of responsibility and guardianship toward all black people, and consequently their condition in these provinces excites my particular interest. We were surprised to find so many here of African descent, and to find them in general so unthrifty and little esteemed. John Bull, in spite of his professions, is no admirer of Cuffee. He tolerates him as he does everybody, and this is John's especial praise—on the whole it is a great deal, and all we can ask of him. But a race so long debased as the negro needs something more for its uprising than to be severely let alone; it needs to be definitely helped. The negroes seem to be almost too high North here for their best development. They not only lack the encouragement of sympathy but of the warm climate in which only they seem to do best. The people here have no faith in negroes, and that will be sure to keep them down. It is common enough with us to depreciate black people, but when we come to sift the matter we find that it is mostly politics or superficial prejudice. In point of fact we believe in negro capacity, because we have had, in states both of freedom and slavery, every evidence of it. There are two negro settlements not far from Halifax, from which the people come in daily with market stuffs. They are usually poor and ignorant, with a tendency to drink, and are often seen driving, or being driven by, one-ox carts. The animals are so unruly that it is doubtful, as they dash along the road, which will prevail, quadruped or biped—the man generally coming out ahead, but not always. I was informed that a few of these people, however, with all their disadvantages, have accumulated property enough to be voters. There never was any disqualification, you know, from color in these provinces. When I urged this thrift as an argument in favor of negro capacity, my friends here made no reply, but were forced to admit that Irishmen with equal disadvantages, if such could be found, did no better, if as well. I saw a funny quarrel between some negro hucksters in Halifax, occasioned by the uncontrollableness of an ox, harnessed to a cart. The drivers of these carts, or wagons, usually walk, and lead their animals. In this case the ox, dragging after him a half-drunken negro, made a short turn and overset the wagon of a venerable negress, who was not drunk, but highly dignified. Her stock had been already disposed of, but her empty boxes and baskets were sent flying over the walk, and great indignation resulted. The man, being worsted in the argument, looked about him for vent, and deceitfully accosting a young girl of the same color, who was near by, slapped her in the face. Repenting soon of this act of injustice, he tried to comfort her with coppers, which she proudly refused, but was induced to accept, after a long time, by the intercession of another black girl, who, being in an impartial and unslapped state, convincingly urged the advantages of the *douceur*. My attention was directed from this episode by a chorus of fish horns, which reminds me to say that the newspapers in Halifax are dispensed by the carriers to the sound of this kind of music. When you hear the horn, then comes your newspaper. This gives the streets quite an active, cheerful air, and answers public convenience quite as well as the solicitations of our pertinacious newsboys.

Home! how beautiful seem its familiar shores. Viewed through a drizzling rain, from a precarious, rocking seat as near midship as one can get, with a tumbler of lavender and water in hand, (the sovereignest thing, says the Captain, for a qualmy stomach,) your correspondent avows that nothing ever seemed to him half so much like Heaven as the land of greenbacks. We begin to look up our stamps, and trade our English silver off with the steward.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Interesting News from all Parts of the State—Reviews, Drills and Inspections—Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our usual budget of military news for the information of our military readers:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State New-York, during the week ending Sept. 14.

Staff of Commander-in-Chief—J. Henry Liebenau, Commissary-General of Subsistence, with rank from Sept. 2, 1867; original. Assistant in the Inspector-Generals Department, A. H. Wray, with rank of Major from Sept. 5, 1867; original.

Second Brigade—Carl Marquardt, Commissary of Subsistence with rank from Aug. 1, 1867; original.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—August Tol., Quartermaster, with rank from Sept. 5, 1867, *vice* James Dunn, retired. Theodore Papen, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Sept. 5, 1867; original.

Forty-fourth Regiment Reorganizing—Original vacancies with rank from Sept. 12, 1867: Parley M. Brown, Captain; Peter A. Pierson, Captain; Wm. W. Collins, First Lieutenant; John J. Lewis, First Lieutenant; E. B. Williams, Second Lieutenant; Silas W. Crocker, Second Lieutenant.

Fifteenth Regiment—Benjamin R. Robson, Major with rank from Sept. 5, 1867, *vice* S. H. Hanover, resigned; John L. Down, Captain with rank from Aug. 9, 1867, *vice* T. R. Gold, resigned; George Pflaus, First Lieutenant with rank from Aug. 9, 1867, *vice* H. Meyers, Jr., deceased.

Seventy-sixth Regiment—John T. Pratt, Adjutant with rank from Sept. 6, 1867, *vice* Geo. L. Warren, declined.

Eighty-Seventh Regiment—Michael Kirley, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 13, 1867, *vice* A. M. Mills, resigned; M. N. Stevens, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 13, 1867, *vice* William Lennox, resigned.

Sixty-seventh Regiment and Ninety-eighth Regiment (Consolidated from Ninety-eighth Regiment)—De Witt C. Corbin, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from July 23, 1864, *vice* F. Sommers, Supernumerary; Wm. H. Candel, Major, with rank from July 23, 1864, *vice* Wm. B. Church, Supernumerary; Isaac W. Gail, Captain, with rank from Aug. 20, 1864, *vice* A. J. Lenhardt, Supernumerary; Morgan L. Falkner, Captain, with rank from Oct. 1, 1865, *vice* Geo. K. Vantine, Supernumerary; Mark Whiting, Captain, with rank from Sept. 16, 1865, *vice* E. B. Miller, Supernumerary; Geo. Hammond, Captain, with rank from Nov. 7, 1865, *vice* Ed. Tiffany, Supernumerary; Benjamin B. Ream, Captain, with rank from July 27, 1867, *vice* Edward B. Miller, removed from district; William Burroughs, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 29, 1867, *vice* Peter Steffan, transferred; W. Hyde, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 1, 1865, *vice* James W. Dow, removed from district; Murray P. Jones, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 16, 1865, *vice* James Winspear, declined; Malcolm Ingersoll, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 7, 1865, *vice* D. Rowen, declined; James Vanderlip, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 4, 1867, *vice* James P. Townsend, superceded; George P. Kellogg, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 15, 1867, *vice* John G. Dayton, removed from district; Amos G. White, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 25, 1867, *vice* A. Roberts, resigned; George Kast, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 4, 1867, *vice* E. E. Ensign, removed from district; Nicholas Carroll, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 17, 1867, *vice* John Roth, declined; John Edson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 27, 1867, *vice* Samuel M. Stuart, superceded; William M. Argard, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 15, 1867, *vice* D. Bristol, removed from district.

One Hundredth Regiment.—Samuel A. Fitch, Surgeon, with rank from July 30, 1867, *vice* Henry E. Ogden, term expired.

One Hundred and Fifth Regiment.—Robert Mason, Adjutant, with rank from Sept. 3, 1867, *vice* William A. Stone, promoted; Wesley Austin, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Sept. 3, 1867, original vacancy.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment.—Reuben J. Myers, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 17, 1867, *vice* Geo. Eaton, removed from State; Chauncey L. Hickok, Captain, with rank from Sept. 10, 1867, *vice* Ira L. Dudley, promoted; W. L. Goodrich, Captain, with rank from Aug. 17, 1867, *vice* A. J. Taber, resigned.

Battalion of Artillery, Third Division.—Benjamin Hogan, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 6, 1867; original vacancy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, during the week ending Sept. 14:

Sept. 9, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Asst.-Surgeon Jacob Davis.

Sept. 11, Thirteenth Regiment, Adjt. Joseph E. Palmer.

Sept. 13, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Second-Lieut. John A. Butler.

Sept. 13, Eighth Brigade, Paymaster Samuel Penniman.

Sept. 14, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Second-Lieut. John F. Zahm.

Sept. 14, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Second-Lieut. John D. Vaughn.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT REVIEW.

The annual inspection and review of the Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment took place one day last week, and passed off in a very satisfactory manner, the display and the discipline being creditable alike to the regiment and its commander. Eight companies appeared in line, with unusually well-filled ranks. The review by Gen. ALDEN and Staff took place on Wier's Course, and was successfully achieved. Later in the afternoon the regiment marched to the Fair grounds, on the invitation of the Executive Committee, and returned to the city about 5 o'clock. After dress parade, on Second-street, the regiment was dismissed. Gen. ALDEN's Chief of Staff was unable to attend the review by reason of his horse refusing consent, and Gen. ALDEN was reluctantly compelled to go through the inspection without him. The horse was the same used by him while in the army in Virginia.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT REVIEW.

The annual review of the Eighty-third Regiment took place on Tuesday last at Schenectady, and proved quite a success. Considerable credit is due the line officers of the command for the discipline observable in the several companies, considering the fact that many of them had had little or no practice in military tactics, and that they were obliged to accomplish movements with which the men and many of the officers were entirely unfamiliar. The review by Gen. BROWN and staff took place on the county grounds in rear of the County House, and the General expressed himself much pleased at the appearance of the command.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

The following is the programme to be observed on Wednesday next at the inspection of the First Brigade: Formation—Review by Brigade Inspector, guard mounting by the Second Infantry, exercises in the school of the battalion. Movements by Battalion.—1. Break into column of companies by right and left to rear; 2. Column close in mass; 3. Form divisions and close column; 4. Countermarch; 5. Countermarch in column, left in front; 6. Change direction by right flank; 7. Deploy column; 8. Deploy into close column by division, on fifth division left in front; 9. Deploy column on fifth division; 10. Double column at half distance; 11. Deploy column; 12. Double column at half distance; 13. Line of battle faced to right; 14. Double column at half distance; 15. Change direction by right flank; 16. Deploy column. Inspection—Guard mounting by Twelfth Infantry; muster, guard mounting by Seventh Infantry. Brigade Evolutions—1. Reform line; 2. Change front forward on first company first battalion; Change from front to rear on ninth company third battalion; 4. By right of companies to front; 5. By companies into line; 6. Halt and rectify; 7. By right of companies to rear; 8. Right about march; 9. By companies into line.

Major EDWARD GILON, Brigade Inspector, having finished the inspection of the books and papers of the various headquarters in this brigade, of the company books and records required to be kept, and Gen. WARD has issued an order to the command, in which he makes the following commendations and strictures:

"Adjutants Murphy and Francis, of the Twelfth and Seventy-first Infantry, are commended for the handsome appearance of their books and records, and for the care and diligence used.

Capts. McGowan, Fahnestock and McAfee, of Companies G, K and E, Twelfth Infantry, and Capt. See and Walcott, of Companies H and D, Seventy-first Infantry, are also specially commended.

The Commanding-General regrets to censure the following officers for the careless manner in which their books have been kept: Second Infantry—Capts. Leonard, Company A; Irving, Company C; Freel, Company F; Mullaly, Company G; McCuskee, Company H; and Murphy, Company I; although it appears that proper care in issuing and supervision was not used at the regimental headquarters. Twelfth Infantry—Capt. Byrne, Company C; Capt. Raynor, Company I; both of whom, from their length of service, are inexcusable in this matter. In the Seventy-first Infantry—First Lieutenant Spear, Company C.

Capt. Kelly, of Company K, Second Infantry, is specially and severely censured for the disgraceful condition of his descriptive book, and Col. Reid is directed to require him to procure another at his own expense, or bring him before a court-martial.

The Brigade Inspector having reported the absence of Capts. Gallagher, Company D, and Kelly, of Company K, Second Infantry; Capt. Teets, Company H, Twelfth Infantry; and Capts. Tompkins, Company A, and Tyson, of Company I, Seventy-first Infantry; their regimental commanders are instructed to bring them to account for disobedience of orders."

A second inspection of the books and records of the entire command will be ordered to take place about the first of November next.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT COURT-MARTIAL.

Owing to informality in the serving of the papers in the cases of Capts. BROWN and CLANRANALD, Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, General Orders No. 6, Fourth Brigade, have been revoked. A general court-martial will accordingly assemble at the Armory of the Fourth Regiment, No. 596 Broadway, on Thursday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of Capts. DAVID S. BROWN and GEORGE I. CLANRANALD, Twenty-second Regiment. Detail for the Court—Major ROBERT W. LEONARD, Fourth Infantry; Capt. GEORGE NEHRBRASS, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. JOHN BROWER, Twenty-second Infantry. Major HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Brigade Judge Advocate, will attend the Court.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Agreeably to orders issued by Brig.-Gen. LOUIS BURGER, the several regiments of this brigade will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for drill and review, to-morrow. Line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, right resting on Eighth-street, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The staff will assemble mounted, at the General's quarters, at 2 o'clock P. M. Adjutants will report the number present and absent. The field-officers and brigade staff, in citizens' dress, assembled for instructions at the armory of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry, corner Broadway and Fourth-street, on Friday evening last. The following appointment is announced: Charles Marquardt to be Commissary of Subsistence, *vice* L. F. GEORGER, declined. The annual inspection and review of the regiments of this brigade will take place as follows: Third Infantry on Oct. 21, Fifth Infantry on Oct. 22, Sixth Infantry on Oct. 28, Eighty-fourth Infantry on Oct. 24, Ninety-sixth Infantry on Oct. 25, First Artillery on Oct. 23. The regiments will form line on Tompkins-square at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely on each appointed day.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

In compliance with brigade orders this regiment will parade, in full uniform (white gloves) to-morrow. The companies will assemble at the armory at 12:30 o'clock P. M. The orderlies will be prepared to report at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, at which hour the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the commandant at the same hour.

Corp. Henry Levy, Company A, for unsoldier-like conduct and insubordination has been reduced to the ranks. William Burros, Company F, and John Schmeiderbach, Louis Cohn, Isador Hannia, Alfred Soloman, I. Weiner, Albert Glazer and Louis LeFevre, of Company A, have been expelled.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

This command will parade dismounted, in fatigue uniform (caps and white gloves,) to-morrow for brigade drill and review. Field and commissioned staff will parade mounted. Line will be formed on Canal-street, right on Centre-street, at 1 o'clock P. M. The commissioned staff will report fifteen minutes before line formation, at Regimental Armory, and non-commissioned staff will report to the Acting Adjutant, at same time and place. The annual inspection and review of this command, dismounted, in full uniform, (white gloves,) will take place Oct. 23, proximo. Regimental line will be formed in Tompkins-square, at 9 o'clock A. M. Commandants of batteries are directed to procure muster-rolls, (four copies,) at the Regimental Armory, on or after the 1st of October, proximo. Lieut. STEPHEN M. WRIGHT has been detailed to the regimental staff as Acting Adjutant, *vice* JEROME G. ATKINSON, resigned.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Pursuant to Brigade Orders this regiment will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped for drill and review to-morrow, Monday. Line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway. The field and staff will report mounted to the Colonel at headquarters. The non-commissioned staff and drum and fife corps will report to the Adjutant on the ground.

THIRD BRIGADE REVIEW.

The several regiments of this brigade will parade for annual inspection and review at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tompkins-square, as follows: Ninth Regiment, Monday, Oct. 7, 1867; Eighth Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1867; Seventh Regiment, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867; Thirty-seventh Regiment, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Monday, Oct. 14, 1867; First Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867. The Brigade Staff will be inspected on Monday, Oct. 7, 1867, and will report at Brigade Headquarters on that day dismounted, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The Second Annual Reunion of the Sixth New-York Cavalry Officers' Association will be held in this City on the 24th day of October, it being the sixth anniversary of the organization of the regiment. Previous to the annual supper will be held the regular business meeting of the Association, at which polls will be opened for the election of a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Secretary, to serve for the ensuing year. Members not intending to be present can send their proxies to the Secretary. In order that suitable preparations may be made, all members are requested to at once notify the Secretary whether they will be present or absent. And all ex-officers of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, not members, are invited to join the Association and participate in their reunion. Brevet Lieut.-Col. WM. L. HEERMANCE is the present and acting President.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

During the Summer vacation the Ninth Regiment Armory has undergone considerable improvement. The company rooms have been very neatly frescoed, and the entry and stairway have been pannelled, and the entire wood-work revarnished. The rooms of Companies B, D, E, H, I and K are very handsome, particularly Company D's room, it being entirely different in design from the others, the members of this company having expended considerable money on their decorations. The chandeliers in the entry have been taken away to prevent the muskets striking against them, and in their place have been substituted reflectors from the ceiling, giving a better light and presenting a neater appearance. The several companies will commence their drills for the season very soon.

Capt. JOHN W. DAVIS notifies the members of Company D to assemble at the armory to-morrow to elect a First Lieutenant, made vacant by the resignation of DANIEL W. LEE, and to fill such other vacancies as may occur. An election for first sergeant, vacant by resignation of JAMES B. VAN BUREN, will be held on the same evening. The Financial Secretary will be present with his books to enable members in arrears to settle accounts previous to voting. All absentees from this election will be returned to regimental court-martial, and fined.

THE BURGESS CORPS.

The Albany Burgess Corps propose to visit Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 8th of October, that day being the anniversary of the organization of the company in 1833. This company is the oldest military organization in the State, and has numbered among its members, at different times, the most distinguished citizens of Albany. The company have chartered the *Armenia* for the trip, and will leave Albany on the evening of the 7th of October, arriving at Newburgh the following morning. They will make a street parade, do a little target exercise, look at the sights, and have a good time generally.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks (overcoats rolled) and white gloves, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, for discipline, inspection and review. No man will be allowed to parade in line unless fully equipped. Line will be formed in Washington-square, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M. First sergeant's call at 8:30 A. M. in Regimental Armory. Field and staff will report mounted fifteen minutes before the time of formation; non-commissioned staff, band and field music at first sergeant's call.

Discharges—Company B, Francis S. Martin, Wm. Livingston, John W. Mills, John Langdon, O. W. Blauvelt and George Jackson, removed from district; Joseph J. Hoey, enlisted in U. S. Army. Company D, Owen McMahon and Cornelius Doyle, expiration of service. Company G, Thomas G. Angus, C. H. Westervelt, removed from district; Samuel Morgan, Wm. J. Dill, Isaac T. Newby, Wm. B. Rodgers and D. Edwards, physical disability. Company H, James Cunningham, John Clark, Jacob Leonard, John McMillan, C. A. Mangin and Frederick Radke, removed from district; John Sheehan, enlisted in U. S. Army; Company I, D. H. McIlvain, physical disability; Company K, Walter S. Betts and Chas. Widmer, physical disability; Theo. H. Brust, enlisted in U. S. Army; Fred. S. Whiting, removed from district.

Expelled—Company G, John Devoe, No. 122 Hammond-street; John Dolan, East Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue; John Westervelt, No. 42 Leroy-street; George Ritchie, No. 164 West Nineteenth-street.

ZOUAVES ON AN EXCURSION.

Company A, First Regiment, on Tuesday last, celebrated their participation in the Battle of Antietam by an excursion to Bridgeport, Conn. Leaving here at 8 o'clock they reached their destination at 12, and found a deputation from Capt. FAIRCHILD's company, the "Sedgwick Guards," and a number of citizens, with Wheeler & Wilson's Band, in waiting at the depot to receive them. After introduction of the officers they were escorted to the company armory, which was kindly placed at their disposal during their stay. At 2 o'clock the "zou-zous" and a number of guests sat down to a dinner, prepared in good style at the Sterling Hotel. At 4 o'clock the company assembled for drill and dress parade in Pembroke Grove, East Bridgeport, before a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. They then took cars for sea-side, park and beach, with the intention of bathing, but, the tide being too low, replaced the bath with a "stag" quadrille. Supper was next in order, after which a committee from Americus Hose Company No. 6 waited on the "zoos" and invited them to visit their rooms. Here they were made at home till the time of their departure by boat.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Governor having appointed Col. J. HENRY LIEBENAU Commissary-General of Subsistence, with rank of Brigadier-General, he has been announced as such by the Adjutant-General, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment Court-martial, at Troy, has collected $2,187 from fines imposed upon delinquent members.

The reunion of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers will take place on Tuesday next, the 24th inst., at Baldwinsville, N. Y. An extra train will leave Syracuse at 8 o'clock and return at 2. It is expected that Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of Maine, will be present and address the assemblage. He was at one time commander of the brigade in which the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth served while in the Fifth Corps.

A Court-martial for the trial of delinquents in the Forty-eighth Regiment is in session at Oswego—Col. JOHN C. BENNETT, President. The Auditing Board of the Fifty-first Regiment will meet to-morrow to audit accounts and claims against the regiment.

The fifth anniversary of the organization of the One Hundredth and Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and the second of "The White Star Association" of the regiment, was grandly celebrated at Fayetteville on Wednesday. The rendezvous for the excursion was at Clinton dock, where the veterans from Skaneateles, Elbridge, Baldwinsville and other towns, as well as from Syracuse, together with 400 friends, embarked on board the steamer *R. S. Sperry*. Company B, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, Capt. JACOB KNAPP, which has kept up its old organization, turned out under arms, and was intrusted with the care of one of the bullet-scarred banners under which they had served. The excursion was a most successful one.

At a General Court-martial which convened at the armory of the Second Regiment, of which Lieut.-Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLER, Seventy-first Regiment Infantry, was President, were arraigned and tried Capts. JOHN MULLALY, of Company G, and JOHN W. LEONARD, of Company A, both of the Second Regiment Infantry, for disobedience of orders. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded by the brigade commander, Capt. MULLALY being also fined $20.

I. O. OF O. F.

Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States—Yesterday's Proceedings.

The R. W. Grand Lodge reassembled yesterday forenoon. M. W. Grand Sire SANDERS in the chair.

On motion of Representative FITZHUGH, of Virginia, from the Legislative Committee, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Subordinate Lodges and Encampments may reëlect their officers, and that all laws to the contrary be and are hereby repealed; and beg leave to report that they cannot find that this Grand Lodge has ever legislated upon this subject, but apparently it has been left to local regulation. The Committee are of opinion that this right should remain under the control of the several State, District and Territorial Grand Jurisdictions, and in order to remove all doubt on the subject, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the right of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to reëlect their officers is under the control of the several State, District and Territorial Grand Bodies.

The same Committee reported the following resolution, which was also carried:

Resolved, That the term of office now fixed by law has been established for many years, the Order has greatly prospered under the existing term of service, and the Committee think it would be unwise to make the change contemplated of changing the term of service for officers of Subordinate Lodges and Encampments to twelve months.

The following report of the Legislative Committee was agreed to unanimously:

The Legislative Committee, to whom the resolution of Rep. DANNALS, of California, in relation to confining the power to vote for Grand officers in certain cases to Representatives, beg leave to report, that the right of a Past Grand in good standing to vote for Grand officers is an inherent vested right, of which he cannot be deprived. The committee, therefore, recommend that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

A resolution offered by Rep. FITZHUGH, as follows, was carried:

Resolved, That State Grand Bodies are hereby required to expel from their own membership, and subordinate Lodges and Encampments to expel from the Order any member thereof who shall attach to any chart, certificate, diploma or other document, any copy or impression of the seal of this Grand Lodge, or of the seal of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge, of which he has not the official use and custody.

Resolved, That the above named bodies shall inflict the same penalty upon any member publishing or circulating any diploma or certificate purporting to be by authority of the Order, which is not authorized by law.

Representative STOKES, from the Committee on the State of the Order, submitted the following resolutions, which were carried:

Resolved, That a subordinate Lodge, before proceeding to ballot to advance brothers in the degrees, must be closed in the initiatory degree in form and manner as prescribed in the Charge Book, and, after having been regularly closed in the form provided, the Lodge must then be opened in the degree or degrees applied for in the form and manner provided in the Degree Charge Book, page 3, after which they shall open in the Initiatory Degree and close in due form.

Resolved, That in reference to the ninth decision, your Committee find it has been partially sustained by this Grand Lodge, but leaving the local and subordinate Lodges to decide for themselves in special cases of physical deformity, (see Journal, 1864, page 3,621;) and it now remains for this Grand Lodge for the first time to decide whether they will prohibit the initiation into the Order of all persons whose physical deformity prevents a compliance with the requirements and laws of the Order. The last proposition not to admit deformed candidates was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted making the "American Odd Fellows," by Past Grand Master ORR, of New-Jersey, the standard lecture of the Order.

The following resolutions were discussed, but no definite action taken thereon:

Resolved, That it shall not be legal to expel or suspend members of this Order for non-payment of dues.

Resolved, That any member of a Subordinate Lodge or Encampment of this Order failing to pay his regular dues, as required by the by-laws of such subordinate, until the arrears thereof, exclusive of fines and assessments, are equal in amount to one year's dues, shall be held to have voluntarily resigned his membership in such subordinate, and shall be dropped from the roll thereof; and he shall take rank in the Order, from and after such dropping from the roll, as an Ancient Odd Fellow: *Provided, however*, that no member shall be thus dropped while under charges for misconduct.

Resolved, That any person thus dropped may be re-admitted to membership, either in his former subordinate or in any other of the jurisdictions of this Order, subject to the general and local laws regarding residence, upon application, in the same manner as may be required of a candidate for initiation; and he shall pay an admission fee, in no case to exceed the customary initiation fee provided for by the by-laws of the subordinate to which such application may be made; and he shall take such rank only in such subordinate as he may prove himself entitled to.

Resolved, That the provisions of these resolutions shall apply to all persons heretofore suspended, expelled, or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, and for no other cause, and to members of defunct subordinate Lodges or Encampments.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions shall have the full force and effect of positive law, and shall go into operation from and after the adoption thereof by this Grand Body.

State Grand Bodies are hereby directed to promulgate the same for the instruction of their subordinates, without unnecessary delay; and further, to make all local legislation necessary to give effect hereto in their several jurisdictions.

Resolved, That the R. W. G. C. and R. Secretary is hereby instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the several State Grand Bodies, and to the subordinates under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as soon as may be practicable after the adjournment of this body.

On motion of the Committee on Legislation the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the 26th of April in each year, it being the anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into this country, be adopted as a standing Thanksgiving Day of the Order, and that all Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments be requested to urge their subordinates to observe the day in some appropriate manner.

On motion of Representative SMILEY, of Tennessee, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York for the hospitality shown to the members of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and especially to Past Grand Sire KENNEDY and the members of the Committee of Arrangements, for their assiduous efforts to make the stay of the members in this City pleasant and useful.

A vote of thanks was given to Grand Sire SANDERS for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

After prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain the Grand Lodge closed its session.

The Yellow Fever at the South—Letter from the Health Board of New-Orleans.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, received a letter yesterday from the President of the Board of Health of New-Orleans, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter was received two days ago, and I have delayed answering it simply from professional engagements till now, but telegraphed you that aid to the Howard Association would be gratefully received. I believe that through that body any assistance coming from abroad would be the most efficiently distributed as things stand here.

The Board of Health of this State, unlike yours, has no means provided by which it could act with any effect in meeting the exigencies of an epidemic. It is really only a Quarantine Board, and for doing anything to mitigate suffering and disease in the city is dependent entirely upon the coöperation of the city administration. Therefore, if any aid is sent it had better be given to the Howard Association. I believe it impracticable to remove the susceptible, as you suggest, and if it were not, I fear the discomforts of such removal would produce more evil than good.

A great deal has been done in the way of disinfection this year, with the apparent result of extinguishing cholera, and of retarding the spread of yellow fever, probably of mitigating its malignity. It has existed here since the first week of June, and exhibited epidemic features about the 10th of August. The disease, thus far, is of an unquestionably mild type, the mortality falling principally upon foreigners, and almost altogether upon those and persons of the Northern States. The epidemic has been very general in its action. Hardly a house has escaped. While it has been thus far so mild in its form here, it appears to have been unusually severe in the small towns of Texas and at New-Iberia, in this State.

From the almost universal action of the epidemic virus I am inclined to hope that we have passed the acme of attacks. The disease, however, tends to a graver type, and the mortality may still be kept at a high rate with fewer cases.

To effect the conditions necessary to prevent an epidemic in this city, it will be requisite to revolutionize the present system of drainage, to provide for a full supply of water, to enforce ordinances looking to the removal of decaying timber in houses, yards, &c., as well as the removal of all animal matter and excretions.

When this is done we might hope to attack the disease in its germ by disinfectants, with a prospect of extinguishing it. I presented last year to the Legislature a copy of the statutes of your State, instituting your Board of Health, and recommended it for imitation; but I could not even excite the attention of the city delegates on the subject. It is only in such times as the present that we can expect the public to look upon the question of general health as of any interest.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH, President Board of Health.

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

The following telegram was received in this City last evening:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

W. P. Converse, Jos. H. Marks, R. B. McAlpin:

Your liberal collections received. Continue your labors. Fever still spreading. We have about twenty-one hundred applicants for relief. Will require all of the assistance our friends abroad can give for our city and other towns near us.

C. F. SCHMIDT, President.

WM. S. PIKE,
F. W. GRIFFIN,
Committee of Howard Association.

The Diocesan Convention of the State of New-York.

The Convention of the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Church of this Diocese, which usually takes place on the third Wednesday in September, will meet next Wednesday morning in St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish. Divine service will take place in the chapel at 10 o'clock precisely. There is a very efficient corps of singers in this church, which has been of late getting considerable reputation by their remarkable performance of the church's service. The delegates, clergy and laity will occupy the body of the church. The general public will be admitted to the galleries. Dr. JAMES PECH will preside at the organ.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPROPER ASSIGNEE—DUTY OF REGISTER.

In the matter of Agustus A. Beiss.—In this case the Register certified that at the first meeting of creditors no creditor appeared at first, and the bankrupt requested an adjournment which the Register refused. Soon after, two creditors came in and proceeded to prove their claims and elect an assignee.

The Register requested the decision of the Court on the question whether when the Register is satisfied that the bankrupt has brought in his friends, though *bona fide* creditors, and by them chosen an assignee who is also his friend, he should certify such his opinion and the grounds of it to the Court.

By the Court—When the Register is satisfied that any reasons exist why an assignee elected or appointed should not be approved by the Judge, it is his duty to state such reasons fully in submitting to the Judge the question of approval.

This decision will be regarded as a standing rule to that effect.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED IMMENSE SMUGGLING TRANSACTION.

On Friday morning, two men, named respectively, Henry Hart and Cammack, were arrested and taken before Commissioner BETTS, upon the charge of smuggling a large quantity of cigars, amounting in value to $80,000.

The following affidavits fully explain the case:

Southern District of New-York, City and County of New-York—Joseph H. Wiggin, of the Treasury Department, Washington, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that Henry Hart, J. W. George, —— Cammack, J. W. Hefler, Henry Long, —— Denton, in said Southern District of New-York, on the 1st of of May, 1867, and on several other days thereafter, did fraudulently remove from a certain public warehouse, Nos. 290 and 291 West-street, New-York, certain warehoused cigars, goods and merchandise and did fraudulently conceal in said public warehouse, said cigars, goods and merchandise of great value—to wit, of the value of $80,000—and did aid and abet in such concealment and removal, in violation of the laws of the United States, and that by reason thereof the United States has been defrauded of a large amount of money, to wit, the sum of $80,000.

J. H. WIGGIN.

Sworn to before me, Sept. 17, 1867, G. F. BETTS, United States Commissioner.

The following additional affidavit was subsequently made by the same party:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK:

City and County of New York—Joseph H. Wiggin, of the Treasury Department, being duly sworn, deposes and says that defendants—H. Hart, J. W. George and ——Cammack—in the Southern District of New York, knowingly and willingly did import into the United States cigars, &c., and did receive, conceal and sell and facilitate in concealment and transportation of said cigars, goods, wares, &c., after their importation; that this complaint is made on information furnished to deponent from one Kellin; also from information obtained in examining into facts of the transaction.

J. H. WIGGIN.

Swore to before me, Sept. 17, 1867.

G. F. BETTS, U. S. Commissioner.

Bail was fixed at $150,000 each, which was thought by counsel for defendants to be excessive, but the Commissioner declined to reduce the amount, and as the accused were unable to furnish the required bail they were committed in default. The other parties named in the first affidavit have not as yet been arrested.

THE ALLEGED BOGUS INSPECTOR CASE.

Bernard Hess was before Commissioner BETTS yesterday, charged with having, on or about the 5th inst., personated an Inspector of Internal Revenue. The evidence showed that the defendant kept the distillery and rectifying establishment of Messrs. England & Evans, Nos. 305, 307 and 309 Avenue A, under surveillance at the time, representing himself as a Revenue Inspector. The evidence also went to show that he agreed to withdraw his "spotting" for the sum of $500.

The defence claim that Hess had formerly been inspector, but had been removed for disobedience of orders; that at the time in question he was acting under the orders of District-Attorneys Courtney and Tracy. It is further claimed that he was only doing his duty in ferreting out frauds; that the offer to bribe came from the other side, and was only entertained by him for the purpose of entrapping them; and that the fact of the attempted bribery was at once communicated to District-Attorney Courtney, to whom he made daily reports.

District-Attorney Courtney stated that he had received a letter to that effect and produced it. The following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.

Hon. S. G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney:

SIR: I beg leave to inform you that some men connected with the distillery and rectifying establishment, Nos. 305, 307, and 309 Avenue A, made some offers to recall the men from out there for to let off upon them. I have the best proof to this matter, but will not lend myself to such an act, as I would deem it abusing your confidence and giving away my dignity. I was assured of a large amount of money for the job. Please inform me how I shall act, to enable me to report to you again.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

B. HESS.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday next, when the evidence for the defence will be finished.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Richard Burman was arrested upon the charge of passing a counterfeit $10 bill at the store of Charles Smith, No. 226 William-street. On the prisoner being examined at the Police-station, they found on him several counterfeit bills. The hearing was set down for the 23d inst.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

A man named James Colbert, who was recently indicted for engraving counterfeit fractional currency plates, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant and taken before the Commissioner, where he gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear for trial at the October term. Harry Hill and Michael Byrne became his bondsmen.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills have been admitted to probate during the past week: Patrick Holywood, Charles Demarest, F. W. C. Echner, Mary A. Gilbert, Margaret E. Rochefort, E. Byron Christy, Jeremiah Perryman, Charlotte B. Mortimer, Anne Miller, Eliza Bremhall, John Smith, Peter Gruber, David Board, August Fehler, Harriet L. Dodge, Gerhart Schmitt, Richard Lawrence, James Fitzgerald, Simon Rosenfeld, Henry Hub, Patrick Henry, Adolf Jacoby, Caroline Rosenthal.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the following estates: Henry Rockwell, Julia Dalton, Lawrence Dalton, Isaiah Jackson, William Costello, Margaret Smith, John B. Kelly, Edward O'Brien, Andrew Peterson, Mary A. Smith, Marx Wimpfheimer, Ann Cullen, F. W. Hammer, Albert Philips, Margaret McKillip, John Loughlin.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

The following letters of guardianship were granted: Charles H. Bramhall, guardian of John T. Bramhall; William Meadows, guardian of William Campbell; Benjamin Frankenbergh, guardian of Sophia Amelia and Joseph Harris; Lucy C. Leitch, guardian of John D. Murphy; Daniel E. McSweeny, guardian of Frances P. McSweeny; Jane Newcomb, guardian Phebe J. Newcomb; Gersina Fehlix, guardian Gersina, Frederick M. and Julia Fehlix; Maria Garbrant, guardian of Frank, Geo. S. and John Garbrant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The calendar at the Court of General Sessions on Friday was lengthy, and as nearly all the accused demanded a jury trial the Court did not adjourn until a late hour in the afternoon. Nine prisoners were convicted and two acquitted.

Before the calendar of the day was reached Recorder HACKETT pronounced sentence upon the following named persons previously convicted:

William Clark, petit larceny, State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

James Bennett, grand larceny, State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

George Hudson, forgery, fourth degree, State Prison 2 years.

Charles Miller, grand larceny, State Prison 5 years.

George Kiernan, picking pockets, State Prison 4 years.

JURY TRIALS.

The following cases were tried before a jury upon the demand of the prisoners:

Frank Slater and Frank Howard for burglariously entering the store of Solomon Fisher, No. 233 Broadway, and stealing therefrom a quantity of furs of the value of $100. Detective King, of the Tenth Precinct, testified that when he arrested the accused they admitted their guilt, and told him where the property could be found, and most of it was subsequently recovered at the place mentioned by them. Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for five years.

John Brown, a notorious young forger, whose operations in that line within a few months cover hundreds of thousands of dollars, was tried upon one of many indictments now hanging over him. In this instance he passed a check for $900, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Childs & Smith, on the Tradesman's National Bank, at the store of Mr. Kirkpatrick, a Broadway jeweler. Convicted and remanded for sentence.

Mary Johnson, an improper character, was convicted of stealing $58 from Thomas Eagan, a countryman, on the night of the 13th inst. State Prison five years.

Christopher Sholkoff was tried and convicted for grand larceny in having stolen $45 from his roommate on the night of the 11th inst. The prisoner denied any feloneous intent, but said he found the money in the room and not knowing who was the owner kept it and bought a suit of clothes with it. State Prison one year.

A little boy named Charles Clark was tried for stealing $30 from the money-drawer of a fancy-goods store in Mulberry-street, kept by one Ann Clark. The evidence against the lad was insufficient to convict, and the jury therefore acquitted him.

A country lad named John F. Jones was charged with stealing a horse, wagon and harness of the total value of $500. The property referred to was left in front of a store in Washington-street, where the owner was engaged at the time in business, and when he had concluded it and returned to the sidewalk he discovered that his property was gone. Soon afterward the prisoner was arrested, while driving about town. The testimony showed that the prisoner came to the City to buy some clothing and that he was drunk at the time he took possession of the horse and wagon, that altogether it was the work of a "spree." Previous excellent character was shown, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

PLEADED GUILTY.

The following named prisoners pleaded guilty:

James Mulligan; assault and battery. Discharged at request of complainant.

Patrick Welsh; burglary. State Prison two years and six months.

James Smith, a boy; picking Mr. Charles McNulty's pocket; pleaded guilty. Sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

Wm. Smith, for stealing $25 worth of articles of clothing from Mr. Houseman, of No. 34 West Eighteenth-street. Remanded for sentence.

The Court then took a recess until Thursday next.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were fifty-one cases tried yesterday at Court of Special Sessions, eighteen of which were charges of petty larceny, twenty-eight of assault and battery, one of disorderly house-keeping, one of personating an officer, one of violation of Health Law, one of violating a City ordinance.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE SWINDLER LYNN DISPOSED OF.

It will be remembered that a short time ago an intelligence agent, doing business at No. 81 Nassau-street, being of the firm of Lynn & Co., at that place, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for swindling applicants for situations at the establishment, by falsely pretending to obtain situations for them and receiving fees on that understanding. Lynn, since his partner was laid up, has been driving the machine alone. How many victims he has entrapped since then is but a matter of speculation, but, judging from the fellow's appearance when he was brought into Court yesterday, the pigeons have not been so plenty, as his own feathers were much out of order. Arrested a few days since and committed, Lynn was brought up yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, charged by John Johnson, a young Scotchman but lately arrived here, with fraudulently obtaining $2 from him. From the story it appears that having read an advertisement calling for help, and not yet having obtained employment since his landing, he, Johnson, called at the place named—No. 81 Nassau-street. He was there told that laborers were wanted in Chicago, where they would be paid $2 per day. He was told that he would suit, and was instructed to have his name registered. This he had done, paying $2 for the privilege. From this time for several days he made frequent calls and long stays at the office in the hope of seeing the agent from Chicago, but of course no such person appeared. The usual swindling trick had been successfully effected, and Johnson might beg or starve or steal for all the philanthropic Lynn cared. The witness's story of his comings and goings for many days, put off each time with some pleasantly concocted lie, was pitiable to listen to.

Joseph Warren, a very nervous witness, stated that in reply to an advertisement he had called at Lynn's place with the intention of going into business with Lynn, but that, hearing the character of the place, he backed out, but not until he had left $60 in the hands of the spider. He was there at the time Lynn alleged that the Chicago employer had called, but he had seen no such person.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney, who appeared for the prosecution at the close of the evidence, characterized the offence as among the meanest of thefts, and said that it was similar to the contemptible crime of which Sophia Meyers was lately convicted; that she was found guilty of defrauding poor, friendless sewing girls, and that the prisoner should be convicted of defrauding the poor, friendless emigrant. Mr. Bedford desired, for the sake of example, that the Court would mete out the extreme penalty of the law.

Justice DOWLING said that he would find the prisoner guilty. He agreed with the District-Attorney precisely as to the character of the offence. It was a mean, contemptible swindle, and the man who would be guilty of it deserved the extreme punishment the law allowed. There was no feeling for the lonely and friendless emigrant among such fellows as the prisoner but that which prompted the filching his last dollar from the unfortunate unemployed who had placed his trust in him. Wife, mother or child might starve if he only secured the wages of his deception. He looked upon such villainy as worse than robbery on the highway, and regretted that he was unable to do more than inflict the highest penalty this Court permitted, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months, and to pay a fine of $50, or remain in prison until paid.

THE PRICE OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.

John Gallagher was charged with personating an officer in Landmann's Park, and of obtaining money through a threat from a German named D. Schreider. Schreider was at the Summer Night's Festival with his young lady. They remained rather late, indeed it was midnight, and they were still engaged saying loving things to one another, at one end of the garden, when the prisoner came up and threatened to arrest the swain, charging him with improper conduct. The complainant denied this, but was afraid to go to the station-house, where he was told he would be fined $10 at least. The prisoner proposed to settle the matter for seven or eight dollars. He gave him all he had—a dollar and a half, and just as the time he did so a real Simon pure came quietly from behind a tree where he was within hearing of the whole affair. Gallagher was marched off and Cupid and Psyche sent home. Justice DOWLING found Gallagher guilty, but on consideration that this was his first offence, and that there might be some truth in his story that he was only playing a joke upon the pair, he let him off lightly with a month's imprisonment and a fine of $50.

No other case tried yesterday presented any peculiar features.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Europe	Sept. 7	Glasgow	New-York.
Teutonia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 7	Bremen	New-York.
Siberia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Paris	Sept. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Denmark	Sept. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Sept. 12	Havre	New-York.
Tarifa	Sept. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Java	Sept. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
America	Sept. 14	Bremen	New-York.
Hammonia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	New-York
Western Metropolis	Sept. 14	Bremen	New-York.
Celia	Sept. 14	London	New-York.
Saxonia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	New-York.
Scotia	Sept. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Antwerp	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Sept. 28	New-York	London.
Arago	Sept. 28	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mails, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall, &c.—For Japan and China—Rev. E. S. Todd and wife, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. G. C. Johnson, Miss Susan E. Waring, W. Warren and wife, E. T. Holwell, J. P. Cook, wife and child, T. Hunt and wife, Thomas F. Hunt, Mrs. H. N. Cray, Dr. A. N. Frost, Paul Wiegert, David J. and A. J. Hare, S. A. Holmes. For California—John H. Gardner, Mrs. G. H. Macombe and child, Rev. Mrs. L. A. Huntington and 4 children, J. Graham, wife and child, J. Jymond, Mrs. Selina A. Dowey and 2 sons, C. Schreiber, wife and child, H. N. Moss, Mrs. Geo. Dana, Mrs. Eunice Harman, Capt. A. W. Pierce, Lieut. Peet, U. S. V.; Nicholas Depeyster, Miss Calkins, Mrs. Hughes and 5 children, Miss Fanny Bearan, Miss Jennie Sternberg, Z. L. Spaulding, W. H. Mass, E. Aubury and son, L. Johamming, wife and child, Mrs. A. S. Gould and sister, Capt. D. R. Fraser, Isaac Hartmann, Major Norris, Miss Kate Fouratt, Mrs. H. S. Wheeler and daughter, Miss Chase, Lieut. Daniels, Rees C. Hines, J. N. Hunes, M. D. Fiord, Mrs. Kimduck, mother and niece, Mrs. Little, Mrs. R. Smith and child, Mrs. Mighell and son, Miss Gracier, Mrs. Willey, Miss Emily Johnson, Miss Emma Knox, A. Ferrero and wife, W. H. Isaacs and wife, H. Hewett, Miss Hewett, Adolphus Morse, Thos. S. Knox, W. E. Ingersoll, E. Roach, Mrs. A. Roach, Mrs. S. M. Fulton, Mrs. J. W. Balch, Rev. Mr. Kelly, A. W. Mannell and wife, Marx Bowen, E. Lyons, Jr., E. B. Ford, J. D. Outwater, J. D. Cowell, Manuel G. Carrillo, Herman Friend, E. Belmfaute, W. H. Winter, Peter Coler, Emil Conlon, Chas. J. Rea, Miss Isabella Haniott, O. Randall, Jos. Barston, Miss S. Williams, C. W. Gould, Mrs. Gleason and infant, Chas. Gassen, H. Gregory, wife and infant, Ira Dennis and wife, Miss McCloud, John Dennis, Emma Dennis and child, Miss S. C. Webster, Wm. Hyde, H. M. Warren, J. W. Barney, Mrs. B. Beck, Wm. B. Gladding, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. R. Molina, Julian Massart, C. Kelly, Miss Whalon, Mrs. H. W. Pease, Mrs. F. Dessau, A. Abbott, H. Thompson, Mrs. F. Hertz, J. B. Gorman, S. Cutner, Thos. L. Ellis, Thos. Keller, L. P. Sternheimer, S. H. Banks, Mrs. L. A. Day and daughter, T. P. Branch, J. Barkheimer, Mr. Lullman, M. Denser, Jr., N. N. Purcell, F. Shiff, M. Berg, S. Stearn, H. Brown, J. M. Brush, J. R. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Quincy, R. W. A. Thompson, J. Amara, S. S. Davidson, T. Brown, S. W. Mares, C. Dimick, E. Isaacs and wife, Jacob Burkheim, J. Sheretzky, P. O'Flanigan, Thos. Lynch, G. W. Clark, George M. Lederer, Gustav Ekstein, F. S. Hasseltein, wife and servant, R. Williams and son, P. Fitzgerald and wife, Jas. F. Brown, F. Carrispa, A. Bierman, C. A. Case, J. Rosenfelt, P. Happ, F. C. McIntyre, M. Farlan, J. Smith, F. E. Hertz, Sam. Puleston, A. F. Bronson, P. A. Spore, F. A. Coles.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship Europe, for Brest and Havre*—Mrs. A. M. Sumner, child and servant, Boston; Jas. Bailey, Utica; Wm. B. Kittell, Ebensburgh, Penn.; L. and A. Beckwith, Boston; George Bernis, San Francisco; Miss Penfleur, Augusta, Ga.; Emile Quinique, Miss Clara Enninger, Edward Dupre, Mr. and Mrs. Galliet, Carl Schaus, Mrs. F. Duffour, George Reiffstein, Charles Schafe, Mr. Cherrolat, Barthelby Dussol, Mrs. Dussol, New-York; Arthur Jones, Yonkers; C. T. Lee, Boston; Antoine Lentz, New-Haven; Rev. J. A. Christy, Paris; Louis Fajeol, Newark, N. J.; Alfred Bourgoin, San Francisco; Robert Clune, Charleston, S. C.; J. Gayet, Paris; Theodore Cherrolat, Peter Corse, Philadelphia; Miss M. Gangloff, Brooklyn; George Pratt, Macon, Ga.; Arthur Froid, Boston; Edward and Mrs. A. Xavier, Thomas Ogden, New-Orleans; Mrs. J. Godeau, Toulouse, France; J. M. and Mrs. Pujaques, San Francisco; Charles, Mrs. A. M. and Ed. Danre, Bologne, France; Chas. Smith, Boston; Pedro Julien, Havana.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. Gentle, Mrs. A. McCluskey, A. Duncan, J. C. Marsh, Charles Vickers, wife and child, St. Louis; G. E. Winants and wife, New-York; J. Drysdale, Wm. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Rev. P. J. Power, Boston; John Sardo, J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Cuthberton, B. H. Cock, John Wood, New-York; Joseph A. Hatry, Mrs. Mina Adler, James Shoat, Geo. F. Dewey, Philadelphia; Joaquin Gil, S. Scharo, Antonio Guerra, Havana; Wm. H. Thompson, New-York; Wm. Adams, Miss Louisa Stockbridge, Miss Jane Wilson, Philadelphia; John Fanning, John Gerald.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow*—Alexander Daft, Mrs. Daft, W. J. Fox, James Blain, Andrew Douglass, W. H. Martin, New-York; Francis Ireland, Brooklyn; Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Ernest Edwards, Chicago; A. C. Lake, Memphis; Benj. A. Berry, Samuel E. Hart, Adrian, Mich.; James Pyle, Costa Rica; Mrs. M. Donaldson, Master James H. Donaldson, Paterson, N. J.; Wm. B. Allen, St. Catherine's, C. W.; John Dolton, Paterson; James Holman, Noble Carruthus, London, C. W.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—R. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston and 2 children, Hoboken, N. J.; Miss Rosina Hill, New-York; M. E. Pearson, J. H. and O. L. Swift, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Rev. Henry Kinemann, Mrs., 2 Misses and Master Kinemann, Silver Creek, N. Y.; P. Webb, New-York; Mme. and Miss Marie Tronpinies, Paris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 47 | Sun sets..... 5 58 | Moon rises.. 12 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 34 | Gov. Island. 3 23 | Hell Gate... 4

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Malta, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Helvetia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Nat. St. Nav. Co.; Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. H. Morgan & Co.; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, J. Hand; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Der Turner, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Boltone, Palermo via Bangor, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Marshall, St. Stephen's, N. B., Morrison & Philips; Zegri, (Br.,) Le Boutillier, Gaspee, G. F. Bulley; Uncle Sam, Parmell, Mobile, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Eureka, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Liverpool via Baltimore, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Blonde, (Br.,) Walker, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Americus, Hand, Valencia, Jas. Henry; Adela, (Venz.,) Lauretzer, Porto Cabello, Booner, Graves & Co.

Schooners C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Ranger, Cleaves, Boston, G. I. Hatch; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Clara, Baxter, Baltimore, Ferguson & Wood; Susanna, Packard, Baltimore, M. S. Brown & Co.; Clara Smith, Smith, Washington, D. C., M. S. Brown & Co.; Savage, (Br.,) Phillips, Malaga, Marsh & McCully; W. H. Travers, Palmer, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Leesburgh, Davis, Portsmouth, N. H., Ferguson & Wood; Keuron, (Br.,) Lake, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Saybrook, G. K. Rackett & Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen Sept. 7 and Southampton 10th, passed the Needles same day, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 763 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at Quarantine at 8 P. M. Sept. 12, lat. 49 47, lon. 14 19, passed Br. ship Evelyn, bound E.; 21st, off Montauk, ship D. H. Watjen, of and from Bremen, for New-York.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Helene, (Brem.,) Raschen, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 116 passengers to Cesser & Pauli.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Aug. 4, with mdse. and 124 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Ellen Dyer, Leland, Crooked Island 16 ds., with salt to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Sept. 1, the Br. bark Queen of Peace, from St. Jago for Swansea, went ashore at Crooked Island. Vessel a total loss; cargo and material saved.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) De Haan, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 244 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Frith, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to J. Norman Harvey.

Brig George, (of Pictou,) Graham, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Bangor.

Schr. John Snow, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Lucy Copp, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. A. F. Ames, Ames, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Henry Meeds.

Schr. David Miller, (late Br.,) Lamphere, New-London.

Schr. Mary Gray, Allyn, New-London.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Brown, Boston.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Elias Ward, Green, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Virginia, Dryden, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Tunis De Pew, Jones, Richmond, Va.

Schr. S. S. Williams, Newbery, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Tibbitts, Lathrop, Virginia.

Schr. J. Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Sailed.

Steamships Rising Star, Caledonia, Cimbria, Europe, City of London, Helvetia, Malta, Champion, Mariposa, El Cid, Gen. Grant, San Salvador, W. P. Clyde, Valley City, E. C. Knight, M. Stevens, Louisa Moore, Glaucus, Key West, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Graham's Polley, Gottenburg; barks A. W. Stevens, London; Blair Athol, Glasgow; brigs P. M. Tinker, Turks Island; John Freeman, Georgetown, D. C.; L. S. Wadsworth, Philadelphia; Alex. Milliken, do.; J. W. Drisko, Rondout.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 19.—Arr. since last report, schrs. Wm. F. Garrison, Philadelphia for Salem; S. Wooster, Geo. Newenger, Alexander Wilkes, Philadelphia for Boston; J. H. Wainwright, Boston for Philadelphia; Active, Baltimore for Boston; Eclipse, New-Bedford for Provincetown; brigs J. W. Drisko, Elizabethport, for Boston; B. Young, Marblehead; Nathaniel Stephens, Boston for New-York; schrs. Pinta, Pembroke for New-York; Ella Stafford, St. John, N. B.; William, Elizabethport for Boston; Lizzie Tapley, New-York; Hudson, do.; sloops Mary Francis, of Yarmouth; Harriet, of Falmouth; yachts Lucille, Planter, Horton.

Sailed, Planter and Viola, for New-York.

Light winds and calms.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21.—Arr. steamship Zodiac, from New-York.

Sld. steamships San Jacinto, for New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia.

Cld. brig Bradshaw, for Washington; schr. J. Simonton, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 21.—The U. S. ship Dale, 30 ds. from Portsmouth, Eng., has arrived here, via Madeira. She experienced a severe gale in the Bay of Biscay.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports having boarded the bark Capella, from Bremen; brig Convoia, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore; bark Norwegian, from Callao for Hampton Roads. She sld. in co. with ships Mary Kimball and Montpelier, for New-York. Spoken, on 14th inst., brig Star Castle, of Fair Haven. She was four months out, and had 380 bbls. oil.

Spoken, &c.

Atlantic—bark, from Bremen for New-York, Aug. 14, lat. 59 32, lon. 10 23.

Capella—Brem. bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, Aug. 11, lat. 59 43, lon. 2 46.

J. L. Thierman—bark, from Bremen for New-York, Sept. 15, lat. 42 05, lon. 63 02.

Foreign Ports.

At Crooked Island, Sept. 4, brig Mary Cooney, for Boston next day.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 85, Sept. 21, 1867.

43, 45, 59, 30, 25, 47, 19, 50, 31, 63, 76, 21, 12.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 86, Sept. 21, 1867.

42, 64, 43, 19, 24, 6, 10, 36, 51, 75, 29, 37, 60.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 366, Sept. 21, 1867.

45, 3, 51, 74, 24, 43, 14, 40, 70, 9.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 367, Sept. 21, 1867.

4, 62, 28, 22, 34, 28, 60, 70, 47, 41, 46.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

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